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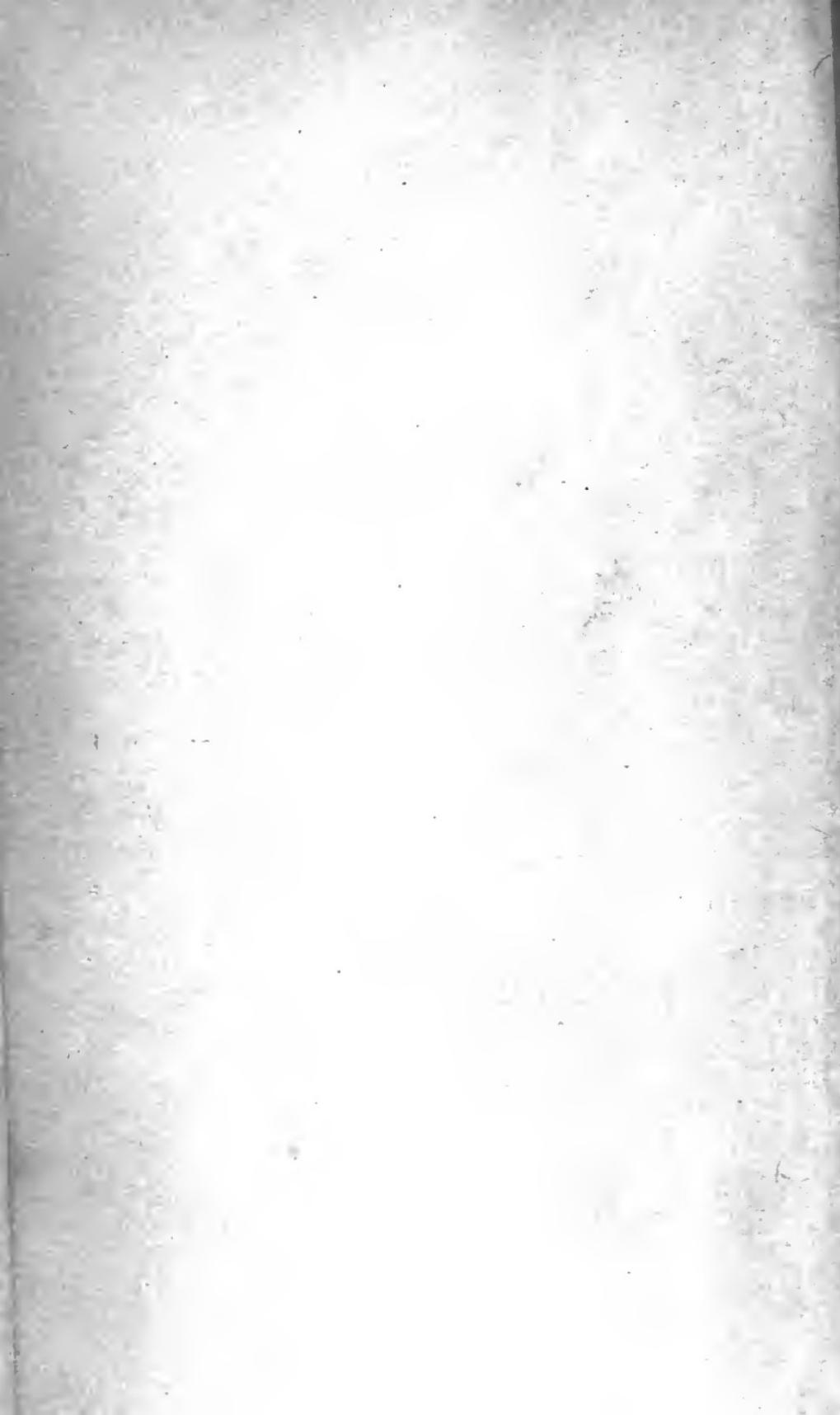
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A Grammar

OF THE

DIALECT OF WINDHILL,

IN THE

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

*Illustrated by a Series of Dialect Specimens, phonetically rendered;
with a Glossarial Index of the Words used in the
Grammar and Specimens.*

BY

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'Nur das Beispiel führt zum Licht;
Vieles Reden thut es nicht.'

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To my Mother



PREFACE

My chief object in writing the following Grammar has been to furnish specialists in English philology with an accurate account of the Phonology and Accidence of one of the most interesting of the Yorkshire dialects. And in order to make the work as useful as possible to this class of scholars, I have taken special care to include in the Phonology fairly complete lists of the words which are in common use in the dialect and also exist in the literary language. This method of treatment has sometimes involved me in great difficulties; because in the case of words which seem to have had an abnormal development I could not always decide with certainty whether the seeming irregularities had arisen within the dialect itself, or whether the words in question had been introduced from the literary language at various periods, or were merely borrowings from some neighbouring dialect. These are difficulties which every writer of a scientific dialect grammar has to contend with. But it would manifestly have been dishonest on my part to have omitted any word or form which did not seem to have had a regular development. The result is that the grammar contains dozens of words the vocalism of which I have not been able to

explain satisfactorily, but I have nevertheless registered them in separate paragraphs, as being in common use in the dialect and of equal importance to the English philologist. Out of a great many such examples I will only mention a few here: *nuez* (OE. *nosu*) *nose*, *bied* (OE. *beard*) *beard*, *ut* (OE. *hāt*) *hot*, *friet* (OE. *fretan*) *to fret*, for which we should expect in the dialect *noiz* (§§ 105, 109), *bād* (§§ 61, 68), *uet* (§§ 122, 126), *freit* (§§ 82, 87). On the other hand, the present grammar will, I trust, help to throw some light upon Old English vowel quantities, besides showing how dialects still keep apart many vowel sounds which have fallen together in the literary language. Of the latter I will only mention a few examples, although a great many may be found in the grammar:—*jād* (OE. *geard*) *yard*, *jied* (OE. *gerd*) *yard, three feet*. *wāk* (OE. *weorc*) *work*, *wēk* (OE. *wyrcan*) *to work*. *meil* (OE. *melu*) *meal, flour*, *miel* (OE. *māl*) *meal, repast*. *reit* (OE. *reoht, reht*) *right*, *rait* (OE. *writan*) *to write*, *rīt* (OE. *wyrhta*) *wright*.

In the treatment of the native element contained in the grammar I have generally started out from Old English, which in some respects presents fewer difficulties to the writer of a modern dialect grammar than Middle English with its numerous dialects. Had I, however, been a specialist in this period of our mother tongue, I should probably have been able to settle many minor points which remain unsolved in the present grammar. But still, in spite of my shortcomings in this respect, I hope that the book will be a welcome contribution to English philology.

In the treatment of the French element in the dialect I found, after trying many experiments, that the only

satisfactory plan was to start out from the present pronunciation of literary English. The words have come into the dialect at various periods and through various channels, and it is accordingly almost impossible to treat them historically. I have therefore contented myself with registering the present dialectical pronunciation of the French element, and for this purpose I have adopted, as the standard of literary English pronunciation, the sound-system in Sweet's Primer of Spoken English, which is fairly typical of the Southern pronunciation of educated people. A comparison of the development of the French and English elements in the dialect is interesting from many points of view. I will only draw attention to §§ 61, 203 and §§ 58, 202; but many other paragraphs will be found equally interesting both to English and French philologists. Any one, who is not thoroughly acquainted with the dialect, may possibly think that I have introduced into this part of the grammar many words which are not in common use; but such is not the case. I have been particularly careful in this respect. I will only mention one instance out of many where I may seem to have erred: *rai t akt riot act*, which is one of the commonest expressions in the dialect, a regular household phrase. What mother has not said to her naughty child hundreds of times, if *t  duz  at e gi n al r id  i tra t akt en reit en o l?*

In the chapter on the consonants the chief interest naturally lies in the gutturals. In this part of the grammar I have tried to give complete lists of the words which differ in their development from literary English, I mean such words as: *flik fitch*, *reik to reach*, *brig bridge*, *flig fledge*, *duef dough*, etc.

It was originally my intention not to give any specimens of the dialect in this volume, but to reserve them for a second which was to contain a complete glossary of such dialect words as are not in use in the Modern literary language, together with extensive specimens of the dialect. With this end in view I have been collecting materials for a great number of years, but various circumstances prevent me from entertaining the hope of being able to publish them for some years to come. I have therefore decided to give a few specimens in the present volume, trusting that they may be found useful to those readers who may wish to make themselves familiar with the dialect. To anyone who takes the trouble to read them I venture to say that they will be found both amusing and instructive.

The Index, which has been a laborious piece of work, contains all the words occurring in the grammar.

As a guarantee for the general accuracy of the material contained in the book, I need only state that I spoke the dialect pure and simple until I was practically grown up.

In conclusion I have the pleasant task of expressing my most cordial thanks to three friends—Professor Napier, Professor Holthausen, and the Rev. A. L. Mayhew—who have given me much valuable help in the work.

JOSEPH WRIGHT.

OXFORD,
January 1893.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	1
CHAPTER I.	
PRONUNCIATION	2-11
CHAPTER II.	
THE OLD ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS OF THE WINDHILL VOWELS IN ACCENTED SYLLABLES	12-25
CHAPTER III.	
THE VOWELS TREATED HISTORICALLY—THE VOWELS OF ACCENTED SYLLABLES	26-56
CHAPTER IV.	
THE FRENCH ELEMENT—THE VOWELS	57-67
CHAPTER V.	
THE VOWELS IN UNACCENTED SYLLABLES	68-76
CHAPTER VI.	
THE CONSONANTS	77-106
CHAPTER VII.	
NOUNS	107-110
CHAPTER VIII.	
ADJECTIVES	111-115

	PAGE
CHAPTER IX.	
PRONOUNS	116-127
CHAPTER X.	
VERBS	128-165
CHAPTER XI.	
ADVERBS, PREPOSITIONS, AND CONJUNCTIONS	166-167
SPECIMENS	169-211
NOTES	212-213
GLOSSARIAL INDEX	215-255

ABBREVIATIONS, ETC.

Angl. = Anglian.
Dan. = Danish.
dial. = dialect.
Fr. = French.
gen. = genitive.
Germ. = German, Germanic.
Goth. = Gothic.
Lat. = Latin.
lit. = literally.
lit. Engl. = literary English.
Low Germ. = Low German.
ME. = Middle English.
MHG. = Middle High German.
Mid. Du. = Middle Dutch.
M. Low Germ. = Middle Low German.
Norw. = Norwegian.
occ. = occasionally.
OE. = Old English.

O. Fr. = Old French.
O. Fris. = Old Frisian.
OHG. = Old High German.
O. Icel. = Old Icelandic.
O. Ir. = Old Irish.
O. Low Germ. = Old Low German.
O. Norm. Fr. = Old Norman French.
O.N. = Old Norse.
O. North. = Old Northumbrian.
O. Swed. = Old Swedish.
pl. = plural.
pret. = preterite.
pp. = past participle.
sing., sg. = singular.
Scot. = Scotch.
Swed. = Swedish.
W. = Windhill.
WS. = West Saxon.
> = has become.

The asterisk (*) prefixed to a word denotes a theoretical form.

WORKS REFERRED TO IN THE GRAMMAR.

Cotgr. = A French and English Dictionary, composed by Mr. Randle Cotgrave; with another in English and French, edited by J. Howell.
EEPr. = Early English Pronunciation, by A. J. Ellis.
E.E.T.S. = Early English Text Society.
Etym. Dict. = Etymological Dictionary of the English Language, by W. W. Skeat.
Florio = A Worlde of Wordes, or most copious and exact Dictionarie in Italian and English, by John Florio, London, 1598.
Grundriss der germanischen Philologie, herausgegeben von H. Paul.

The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland, by J. A. H. Murray.

N.E.D. = New English Dictionary, edited by J. A. H. Murray and H. Bradley.

P. B. Beitr. = Beiträge zur Geschichte der deutschen Sprache und Literatur, herausgegeben von H. Paul und W. Braune.

Prompt. Parv. = Promptorium parvulorum sive clericorum, dictionarius Anglo-Latinus princeps, auctore fratre Galfrido, grammatico dicto, ex ordine fratrum predicatorum, Northfolciensi, circa a. d. MCCCCXL, ad fidem codicum recensuit Albert Way, London, 1865.

Sievers, OE. Gr. = Angelsächsische Grammatik, von E. Sievers.

Stratmann = Dictionary of the Old English Language, by F. H. Stratmann (new edition, by H. Bradley).

Sweet, H.E.S. = History of English Sounds, by H. Sweet.

Sweet, NE. Gr. = New English Grammar, by H. Sweet.

Synopsis of Old English Phonology, by A. L. Mayhew.

Town. Myst. = The Towneley Mysteries (printed for the Surtees Society).

The following list of letters may be useful to those who consult the book without first reading the chapter on pronunciation :—

ə	= the e in German Gabe.
ə	= the i in lit. Engl. bird.
j	= the y ,, you.
n	= the ng, n ,, sing, song, drink.
š	= the sh ,, she.
tš	= the ch ,, choose.
p	= the th ,, thin.
č	= the th ,, then.
dž	= the j ,, just.

GRAMMAR

INTRODUCTION.

§ 1. WINDHILL is a manufacturing village in the township of Idle and parish of Calverley in the West Riding of Yorkshire, three miles North of Bradford.

The dialect belongs to the Eastern North Midland group, which embraces the whole of South Yorkshire. Dr. Ellis (EEPr. v. p. 364) distinguishes nine varieties: The Western group containing var. 1. Huddersfield and var. 2. Halifax. The North Central group containing var. 3. Keighley, var. 4. Bradford, var. 5. Leeds, var. 6. Dewsbury. The South Central group containing var. 7. Rotherham and var. 8. Sheffield. The Eastern group containing var. 9. Doncaster and the Eastern slip.

Of these nine varieties the Windhill dialect is most closely related to numbers 3. 4. 5.

PHONOLOGY

CHAPTER I.

PRONUNCIATION.

A. The Vowels.

§ 2. The Windhill dialect contains the following vowel sounds :—

Short vowels a, e, i, o, u, ə

Long „ ā, ī, ū, ē

Short diphthongs ai, ei, oi, ui
 eu, iu, ou
 ee, ie, oe, ue

Long „ āə

Triphthongs aie, iue, oue

NOTE.—To these must be added l, m, n, r̄ in the function of vowels. For examples see the corresponding consonants §§ 17–19.

§ 3. In the following paragraphs will be given a brief description of the Windhill vowel-system. For which purpose I have adopted the notation as given in Sweet's Primer of Phonetics. In the autumn of 1886 Dr. Sweet was kind enough to render me considerable help in the analysis of the W. vowel sounds; thus enabling me to fix

the sounds far more accurately than would otherwise have been the case, had it not been for his kind assistance. The late Dr. Ellis, to whom I dictated the Dialect Test (EEPr. v. pp. 389-90) and the dialect words in his Classified Word List (pp. 391-4), was also of some help to me. But a comparison of his appreciation of the W. vowels with that of Dr. Sweet and my own will show that we differ on several minor points.

All the diphthongs and triphthongs have the stress on the first element. In my transcription I have written *iə*, *uə*, &c., but the first element is really a medium long vowel, which stands in the same relation to the corresponding short vowel as the lit. Engl. vowel in *feet* does to fit or *seek* to sick.

§ 4. *a* (mid-back-wide) like the *a* in German *Mann*, but with the tongue slightly more advanced.

lat *late*, *faðe(r)* *father*, *mak* *to make*, *as to ask*, *laðe(r)* *ladder*, *dlad* *glad*, *tšap* *chap*, *ratn* *rat*, *pastə(r)* *pasture*, *apren* *apron*, *kwaleti* *quality*, *vari* *very*.

ā (mid-back-wide) like the *a* in German *Name* and in lit. Engl. *father*, but with slightly more advanced position of the tongue as in short *a*. After our *ā* there is also a trace of a glide (*āə*), which however is not sufficiently developed to be conveniently represented in print.

rām *room*, *fāl* *fowl*, *bān* *child*, *wām* *warm*, *wāk* (noun) *work*, *fādin* *farthing*, *sāvnt* *servant*, *pāðe(r)* *powder*.

- *ai=a+i:*

raiv *to tear*, *mais* *mice*, *tais* *to entice*.

aie=ai+e:

aien *iron*, *faie(r)* *fire*, *raiet* *riot*.

āe=ā+e:

dāe(r) *dare*, *sāe(r)* *sour*, *tāe(r)* *tower*.

§ 5. **e** (low-front-narrow) like the ä in Swed. lära and the first element of the diphthong in lit. Engl. care but short. Ellis identified it as mid-front-wide, but Sweet and myself agree in the above analysis.

elp to help, **bed** bed, **brek** to break, **emer** among, **weš** to wash, **bleg** blackberry, **geðe(r)** to gather, **ðen** then, **šepste(r)** starling, **len** to lend, **gezlin** gosling, **depp** depth, **lek** to leak, **frend** friend, **treml** to tremble, **blenkit** blanket, **fešn** fashion, **lenit** linnet.

ei=e+i:

feit to fight, **beid** bead, **eit** to eat, **leitš** leech, **reik** to reach, **lein** to lean, **ei** high.

eu=e+u:

eu ewe, **feu** few, **seu** to sew.

ee=e+e:

beed to bathe, **dee** day, **breed** to resemble, **bleet** to bleat, **tlee** clay, **leek** to play, **beekn** bacon, **kweet** quart, **meeste(r)** master.

§ 6. **i** (high-front-wide) like the i in lit. Engl. bit:

lig to lie down, **wik** quick, **alive**, **ir** to hang, **sits** such, **fligd** fledged, **dwinl** to dwindle, **litl** little, **sili** silly, **ive(r)** ever, **rik** smoke, **divl** devil, **tšimli**, **chimney**, **šimi** chemise.

i (high-front-narrow) like the ie in German Biene. It is a pure long vowel, not like the ee in South. Engl. feed, which is a diphthong (ij):

mild mild, **nít** night, **field** field, **wil** (adv.) well, **frit** fright, **bild** to build, **imin** evening, **kil** to cool, **litnin** lightning, **si**. sigh, **ni** knee, **bif** beef.

ie=i+e:

bied beard, **iep** earth, **swie(r)** to swear, **friet** to fret, **fie(r)** to laugh or sneer at, **dried** to dread, **tlien** clean, **bried** bread, **bie(r)** beer, **viel** veal, **fles** fierce.

iu=i+u:

tliu a ball of string or worsted, **spiu** to vomit, **tiuk** took, **lium** loom, **iniu** (pl.) enough, **briu** to brew, **frute(r)** future, **bliu** blue, **riubub** rhubarb.

iue=iu+e:

siue(r) sure, **piue(r)** pure.

§ 7. **o** (low-back-wide-round) like the **o** in lit. Engl. not:

frozn frozen, **lop** flea, **bodi** body, **wote(r)** water, **solt** salt, **moni** many, **jole** yellow, **sori** sorry, **tof** tough, **fotnit** fortnight, **kotn** cotton, **ont** aunt, **rost** to roast.

oi=o+i:

þoil to give ungrudgingly, **boil** to boil, **toist** toast.

ou=o+u. But here the first element is low-back-narrow-round like the **aw** in lit. Engl. law:

koud cold, **doute(r)** daughter, **floun** flown, **kouk** coke, **grou** to grow, **þout** thought, **loup** to jump, **out** ought, **tout** taught, **pouts** to poach, **skoud** to scald.

oue=ou+e:

foue(r) four.

oe=o+e, the first element of which is the same as the **o** in **ou**:

koef calf, **woef** insipid, **boek** beam, **boeld** bald, **poem** palm, **soev** salve, **moek** maggot, **boen** born, **noeðe(r)** neither, **snoe** snow, **goem** heed, care, **goeki** left handed, **oeðe(r)** to order, **džoenes** jaundice.

§ 8. **u** (high-back-wide-round) like the **u** in lit. Engl. put:

fun (pp.) found, **flute(r)** to flutter, **tul** to, **fuml** to fumble, **ut** hot, **muðe(r)** mother, **uðe(r)** udder, **butse(r)** butcher, **buzed** butterfly, **nuvl** novel.

ú (high-back-narrow-round) like the **u** in Germ. gut. In

the W. dialect it is a pure long vowel and not a diphthong (*uw*) like the *oo* in Southern Engl. *food*:

šūl *shovel*, **əbūn** *above*, **būkp** *bulk, size*.

ui=u+i. The first element of which is not the *u* in *put*. Dr. Ellis identified the first element as mid-back-narrow-round like the *o* in Germ. *Bote*, but this is certainly not the sound. At first Dr. Sweet gave the same analysis as Dr. Ellis, but he was afterwards inclined to think that it might be mid-back-narrow-round with outer rounding like the *o* in Swedish *sol*. But this too is hardly our sound. The nearest analysis seems to me to be the tongue position of high-back-narrow-round, like the *u* in Germ. *gut*, *ou* in French *sou*, with the lip position of mid-back-narrow-round:

bluid *blood*, **uin** *to harass, treat badly*, **gruin** *snout of a pig*.

ue=u+e. The first element is the same as the *u* in *ui*:

nuez *nose*, **smue(r)** *to smother*, **due(r)** *door*, **juæk** *yolk*, **kuem** *comb*, **duef** *dough*, **dlue(r)** *to stare*, **kued** *cord*, **tluek** *cloak*, **pue(r)** *poor*.

§ 9. **ə** (mid-mixed-narrow) like the *e* in German *Gabe*, but with the tongue slightly more retracted. It is not identical with the *-er* in lit. Engl. *better*, which is mid-mixed-wide. It occurs in both stressed and unstressed syllables:

jestede *yesterday*, **sterek** *heifer*, **fere** *furrow*, **weri** *to worry*, **bed** *but*, **spərit** *spirit*, **vale** *value*.

ɛ (low-mixed-narrow) like the *i* in lit. Engl. *bird*, but with the tongue rather more advanced. It only occurs in stressed syllables:

gēs *grass*, **bēk** *birch*, **wēd** *word*, **mēðe(r)** *murder*, **wēk** *to work*, **kēsmes** *Christmas*, **gēt** *great*, **kēnz** *currants*.

B. The Consonants.

§ 10. The W. dialect contains the following consonants : **b, d, f, g, j, k, l, m, n, r, p, s, ſ, t, þ, ð, v, w, z, ž.**

§ 11. **b** (lip-stop-voice) like lit. English **b**. It occurs initially, medially, and finally :

bān *child*, **beed** *to bathe*, **bun** (pp.) *bound*, **brig** *bridge*, **bleb** *blister*, **breed** *to resemble*, *act like another person*, **brit** *bright*. **kubed** *cupboard*, **riubub** *rhubarb*, **uzbn** *husband*. **dub** *a small pool of water*, **nub** *to nudge*.

§ 12. **d** (gum-stop-voice) like lit. English **d**. It occurs in all positions :

duef *dough*, **dī** *to die*, **diu** *to do*, **dwinl** *to dwindle*, **džais** *joist*, **dlas** *glass*. **bodm** *bottom*, **fādin** *farthing*, **wide** *widow*. **nobed** lit. *not but, only*, **grund** *ground*, **od** *to hold*, **snod** *smooth*, **boged** *ghost, apparition*.

§ 13. **f** (lip-teeth-open-breath) like lit. Engl. **f**. It occurs in all positions :

feu *few*, **foil** *foal*, **feit** *to fight*, **flig** *fledge*, **fan** (pret.) *found*. **duefi** *cowardly*, **woefi** *insipid*, **fift** *fifth*, **druft** *drought*. **kaf** *chaff*, **duef** *dough*, **koef** *calf*, **laif** *life*.

§ 14. **g** (back-stop-voice) like lit. Engl. **g**. It occurs in all positions :

geen *near, direct*, **galek** *lefthand*, **gāl** *the matter which gathers in the corner of the eye*, **guid** *good*, **goemles** *foolish, silly*. **blegs** *blackberries*, **boged** *ghost*, **pigin** *small water can*, **flegstn** *flagstone*. **ig** *mood, temper*, **ug** *to carry*, **lig** *to lie down*, **neeg** *to gnaw*.

§ 15. **j** (front-open-voice) like lit. English **y in you**. It only occurs initially :

jest *yeast*, *jestede* *yesterday*, *jole* *yellow*, *jur* *young*. I have sometimes heard the sound medially in *teelje(r)*, *teele(r)* *tailor*.

§ 16. **k** (back-stop-breath) like lit. Engl. **k**. It occurs in all positions:

kā *cow*, *kest* *to cast*, **kei** *key*, **koud** *cold*, **koul** *to rake*, **kil** *to cool*. **skrat** *to scratch*, **bake** *tobacco*, **beekr** *bacon*, **oks** *ox*. **flik** *flitch of bacon*, **reik** *to reach*, **wik** *quick*, *alive*, **bēk** *birch*.

§ 17. **l** (gum-side-voice) like ordinary English **l**. It occurs as a consonant in all positions, but as a vowel in unaccented syllables only:

leek *to play*, **loin** *lane*, **len** *to lend*, **leeð** *barn*, **luensem** *lonely*, **leelek** *lilac*, **loup** *to jump*. **olin** *holly*, **bild** *to build*, **twilt** *quilt*. **koil** *coal*, **steil** *to steal*, **wil** (adv.) *well*.

Examples of vocalic **l** are: **kitl** *to tickle*, **adl** *to earn*, **satl** *to settle*, **spirl** *spindle*, **rasl** *to wrestle*.

§ 18. **m** (lip-nasal-voice) like lit. Engl. **m**. It occurs as a consonant in all positions, but as a vowel only in unaccented syllables:

meitš *to measure*, **mun** *must*, **muin** *moon*, **māt** *to moult*. **treml** *to tremble*, **īmin** *evening*, **sīmin-dlas** *mirror*. **steim** *to bespeak*, **gam** *game*, **freem** *to make a beginning*, **goem** *heed*, *care*.

Examples of vocalic **m** are: **bodm** *bottom*, **fadm** *fathom*, **fpms** *fivepence*, **wiepm** *weapon*, **kindm** (OE. *cynedōm*) *kingdom*.

§ 19. **n** (gum-nasal-voice) like lit. Engl. **n**. It occurs as a consonant in all positions, but as a vowel only in unaccented syllables:

niø(r) *kidney*, **nīt** *night*, **nen-neel** *corn on the foot*, **nub**

to nudge, noəðə(r) neither. snoə snow, inif enough, moni many, sind to rinse, wash out, spinl spindle. gēn to grin, bin within, fādin farthing, runin running.

Examples of vocalic **n** are: *frozn frozen, brusn* (pp.) *burst, ratn rat, seldn seldom, getn* (pp.) *got, tšozn chosen, pāzn thousand.*

§ 20. **n** (back-nasal-voice) like **ng, n** in lit. Engl. *sing, song, drink, drunk.* As a consonant it only occurs in accented, and as a vowel only in unaccented syllables:

blenk blank, brin to bring, tenz tongs finə(r) finger, in to hang, blenkit blanket, piŋ thing.

Examples of vocalic **n** are: *brokn broken, beəgn bargain, drukn drunk, drunken, wokn to waken.*

§ 21. **p** (lip-stop-breath) like lit. Engl. **p.** It occurs initially, medially, and finally:

poem palm, poez to kick, penep pennyworth. speen to wean, spitek spigot, api happy, apl apple, stapl staple. lop flea, elp to help, sweep the handle of a machine, saip to ooze or drain out slowly.

§ 22. **r** (gum-open-voice). Before a following vowel **r** is a gently trilled sound. Final **r** is also slightly trilled, but not so strongly as before a following vowel. This is always the case when the word containing it is used alone, or stands at the end of a sentence. In these positions it is never weakened into a mere voiced glide as in lit. Engl. *fear*, nor does it disappear altogether as in lit. Engl. *far*. In order to distinguish strong and weak **r** the latter is uniformly written (**r**) in this grammar:

raiv to tear, roet to bray, roem to roam, reik to reach, rām room, brek to break, ren wrong. sare to serve, mare to match, feri first turn, bare barrow. ger up to get up.

swiə(r) to swear, **piə(r)** pear, **smue(r)** to smother, **wee(r)** to spend money.

§ 23. **s** (blade-open-breath) like the **s** in lit. Engl. sit. It occurs in all positions:

sal shall, **sud** should, **sit** sight, **seem** lard, **sāk** to suck, **snod** smooth, **steim** to bespeak, **strię** straw, **speik** to speak, **siugə(r)** sugar, **swiel** to gutter (of a candle). **koeſe** cause-way, **brusn** (pp.) burst, **rāst** rust, **oməst** almost, **prosl** thrush. **as** ash, **ashes**, **guis** goose, **ās** house, **oks** ox, **oes** horse, **ius** use.

§ 24. **š** (blade-point-open-breath) like lit. Engl. sh in she. It occurs far more frequently initially and finally than medially:

šuin shoes, **šimi** chemise, **šap** shape, **šak** to shake, **šuðe(r)** to shudder. **tšons** chance, **tšeeme(r)** chamber, **tšiuz** to choose, **fešn** fashion. **weš** to wash, **rediš** radish, **fotš** to fetch, **bleitš** to bleach, **mitš** much.

§ 25. **t** (gum-stop-breath) like lit. English t. It occurs in all positions:

tak to take, **temz** hop-sieve, **toist** toast, **teu** to work zealously, **tlueþ** cloth. **fotn** (pp.) fought, **flute(r)** future, **wātə** weekday. **gēt** great, **fouet** fourth, **ut** hot, **lat** lath.

§ 26. **p** (teeth-open-breath) like the th in lit. Engl. thin. It occurs initially and finally:

pak thatch, **pāzn** thousand, **pout** thought, **priep** to contradict, dispute. **broþ** broth, **māþ** mouth, **dięþ** death, **swāþ** the skin of bacon.

§ 27. **ð** (teeth-open-voice) like the th in lit. English then. It occurs initially only in words which had formerly the weak stress; medially between vowels; and finally after vowels:

đai, **đi** *thy*, **đis** *this*, **đen** *then*. **šuđe(r)** *to shudder*, **păđe(r)** *powder* **feđe(r)** *feather*, **sođe(r)** *solder*. **buiđ** *booth*, **leeđ** *barn*, **smuiđ** *smooth*.

§ 28. **v** (lip-teeth-open-voice) like the **v** in lit. Engl. *vine*. Initially it only occurs in words of French origin:

vari *very*, **viel** *veal*, **vois** *voice*. **ave-meil** *oatmeal*, **navi** *canal*. **neiv** *fist*, **raiv** *to tear*, **þraiv** *to thrive*.

§ 29. **w** (lip-back-open-voice) like lit. Engl. **w** in *wet*. It only occurs initially and medially:

wāk (noun) *work*, **wēn** *thong*, **wēn** *when*, **wīl** *wheel*, **wik** *quick*, *alive*, **wām** *warm*. **ewee** *away*, **dwinl** *to dwindle*, **twais** *twice*, **kweet** *quart*, **kwaleti** *quality*, **swiēt** *to sweat*, **swetš** *a small sample of cloth*.

§ 30. **z** (blade-open-voice) like the **z** in lit. Engl. *zeal*, *freeze*. Initially it only occurs in **ziel** *zeal*. It is common medially and finally:

uzbn *husband*, **meze(r)** *measure*, **rīzd** *rancid (of bacon)*, **frozn** *frozen*, **fuzi** *soft*, *spongy*, **buzēd** *butterfly*, **gizn** *to choke*. **temz** *hop-sieve*, **ez as**, **siđez** *scissors*, **tšiuz** *to choose*.

§ 31. **ž** (blade-point-open-voice) like the **s** in lit. Engl. *measure*. It only occurs after **d** and **n**:

džoul *to knock, strike*, **džais** *joist*, **džudž** *Judge*, **sādžn** *sergeant*, **eədž** *age*, **tšeədž** *charge*, **inž** *hinge*, **sinž** *to singe*; but in words of French origin we have **indžn** *engine*, **moəndž** *mange*.

CHAPTER II.

THE OLD ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS OF THE WINDHILL VOWELS IN ACCENTED SYLLABLES.

1. Short Vowels.

a.

§ 32. Windhill a corresponds to:

1. OE. æ(a) in originally closed syllables, § 57: **as** *ashes*, **fan** (pret.) *found*, **gam** *game*, **lat** *late*, **sal** *shall*, **sam** *up*, (OE. *samnian*) *to pick up*, **pak** *thatch*.
2. Rarely OE. a(æ) in open syllables, § 71: **faðe(r)** *father*, **mak** *to make*, **tak** *to take*.
3. Shortening of OE. ā, § 125: **as** *to ask*, **spatl** *spittle*.
4. Shortening of OE. ē, §§ 135, 144: **blast** *blast*, **bad** *bad*, **laðe(r)** *ladder*.
5. Rarely shortening of OE. ēa, § 186: **tšap** *chap*.
6. Lit. Engl. æ in French words, § 194; **galek** (O. Fr. *galc*) *left hand*, **ratn** *rat*, **vale** *value*.
7. Lit. Engl. ā in French words, § 195: **bastēd** *bastard*, **paste(r)** *pasture*.
8. Rarely lit. Engl. ei in French words, § 196: **apren** *apron*.

9. Lit. Engl. o (through the influence of the preceding w) in French words, § 202: **kwaleti** *quality*, **warənd** *to warrant*.

10. Lit. Engl. e before r in French words, § 208: **tarie(r)** *terrier*, **vari** *very*.

e.

§ 33. Windhill e corresponds to:

1. Germanic e, and the i-umlaut of a in originally closed syllables; and also when e was originally followed by a single consonant + a suffix containing an l, m, n, r, §§ 72-3: **delf** *delf*, **elp** *to help*, **leðə(r)** *leather*, **melt** *to melt*, **weft** *weft*.

bed *bed*, **ketl** *kettle*, **lenþ** (by assimilation) *length*, **mens** *neatness*, **set** *to set*.

2. Rarely OE. e in open syllables, § 88: **brek** *to break*, **get** *to get*.

3. Germ. a before a following g, n, š, §§ 59, 197: **beg** *bag*, **bleg** *blackberry*, **emēr** *among*, **ren** *wrong*, **senk** *sank*. **eš** *ash-tree*, **weš** *to wash*.

4. Rarely OE. a(æ) in other cases, § 60: **elte(r)** *halter*, **geðe(r)** *to gather*, **wesp** *wasp*.

5. Rarely OE. o, § 108: **ðen** *then*, **wen** *when*.

6. Shortening of Germanic æ (W.S. æ, O. North. ē), § 134: **bleðe(r)** *bladder*, **šepste(r)** *starling*, **slept** *slept*.

7. Shortening of OE. æ (i-umlaut of a), § 143: **fleš** *flesh*, **len** *to lend*, **les** *less*.

8. Shortening of OE. ē, œ (i-umlaut of o), § 148: **bled** *bleed*, **gezlin** *gosling*, **met** *met*.

9. Shortening of Anglian eo (=WS. īe) § 192: **depþ** *depth*, **ten** *ten*.

10. Shortening of OE. ēa, § 186: **lek** *leak*, **red** (adj.) *red*.

11. Shortening of OE. ēo, § 192: **breſt** *breast*, **frend** *friend*.
12. Lit. Engl. e in French words, § 206: **demek** *potato disease*, **mel** *to meddle*, **treml** *to tremble*.
13. Lit. Engl. æ before g, n, š in French words, § 197: **dregn** *dragon*, **blenkit** *blanket*, **fešn** *fashion*.
14. Rarely lit. Engl. i in French words, § 212: **lenit** *linnet*, **rebit** *rivet*.

i.

§ 34. Windhill i corresponds to :

1. OE. i, § 89: **bin** (OE. *binnan*) *within*, **bitn** *bitten*, **find** *to find*, **lig** *to lie down*, **wik** *quick, alive*.
2. OE. e (i-umlaut of a) before an original n (now n or nž), § 76: **in** (ME. *hengen*) *to hang*, **sinž** *to singe*, **þink** *to think*.
3. Rarely OE. e in other cases, § 77: **kil** *to kill*, **sitš** *such*, **wile** *willow*.
4. OE. y (i-umlaut of u), § 117: **brig** *bridge*, **flig** (ME. *fligge*) *fledge*, **ig** (OE. *hyge*) *mood, temper*.
5. Shortening of OE. ī, § 160: **dwinl** *to dwindle*, **fift** *fifth*.
6. Shortening of OE. ū (i-umlaut of ū), § 177: **litl** *little*, **wiš** *to wish*.
7. Rarely shortening of Germanic æ, § 136: **ridl** *riddle*, **sili** *silly*.
8. Rarely shortening of OE. æ (i-umlaut of a), § 145: **ive(r)** *ever*, **ivri** *every*.
9. Rarely shortening of OE. ē, older īe, § 150, note: **rik** *to smoke (of a chimney)*.
10. Rarely shortening of OE. ēo, § 192: **divl** *devil*, **sik** *sick*.

11. Lit. Engl. i in French words, § 211: **konsiðe(r)** to consider, **livə(r)** to deliver, **tšimli** chimney.
12. Lit. Engl. e before nasals in French words, § 209: **lints** lentils, **šimi** chemise.

O.

§ 35. Windhill o corresponds to:

1. West Germanic o in originally closed syllables; and also when o was originally followed by a single consonant + a suffix containing an l, m, n, r, § 100: **bodm** bottom, **fotn** (pp.) fought, **lop** flea, **frozn** frozen, **olin** (ME. holen) holly-tree, **snod** smooth, **tšozn** chosen, **þrosl** thrush.
2. Rarely OE. o in open syllables, § 110: **bodi** body, **popi** poppy.
3. OE. a preceded by w and not followed by g, n, š, or r + consonant, § 58: **swole** swallow, **swop** to exchange, **wō(r)** (accented form) was, **wotə(r)** water.
4. OE. ea(a) before ls, lt, § 58: **fols** false, **molt** malt, **solt** salt.
5. Rarely OE. a in other cases, § 58: **omest** almost, **oles** always, **moni** many.
6. Rarely OE. eo(e), § 80: **jole** (OE. geolu) yellow, **fotš** to fetch.
7. Shortening from OE. ā, § 125: **sori** sorry.
8. Shortening of OE. ō, § 169: **foðe(r)** fodder, **tōf** tough.
9. Rarely shortening from OE. ēo, § 192: **foti** forty, **fotnit** fortnight.
10. Lit. Engl. o in French words, § 214: **boni** nice, pretty, **džosl** to jostle, **kotn** cotton, **poridž** porridge.
11. Lit. Engl. ā before n + consonant, in French words, § 200: **dons** dance, **ont** aunt, **tšons** chance.
12. Rarely lit. Engl. ou in French words, § 217: **gol** goal, **rost** to roast.

u.

§ 36. Windhill u corresponds to :

1. OE. u, § 111 : **drukn** *drunk*, **fun** (pp.) *found*, **grund** *ground*, **kudl** *to embrace*, **kum** *to come*, **þune(r)** *thunder*, **ug** *to carry*, **unded** *hundred*.
2. Rarely OE. o, § 107 : **fliute(r)** *to flutter*, **uvm** *oven*.
3. Rarely OE. i, § 97 : **kud** (OE. **ewidu**) *cud*, **tul** (ME. **til**) *to*.
4. Rarely OE. y, § 121 : **bluš** *to blush*, **bunl** *bundle*.
5. Shortening from OE. ā, § 126 : **ut** *hot*, **wun** *one*.
6. Shortening of OE. ō, § 169 b ; **munþ** *month*, **muðe(r)** *mother*, **sluf** (OE. **slōg**) *slough*.
7. Shortening of OE. ū, § 174 : **fus** *fuss*, **plum** *plum*, **uðe(r)** *udder*, **uzbn** *husband*.
8. Lit. Engl. u in French words, § 227 : **butše(r)** *butcher*, **puš** *to push*, **put** *to put*.
9. Lit. Engl. e in French words, § 226 : **buzed** *butterfly*, **mutn** *mutton*, **uml** *humble*.
10. Rarely lit. Engl. o in French words, § 215 : **nuvl** *novel*.

θ.

§ 37. Windhill e corresponds to :

1. Rarely OE. e, § 81 : **béri** *berry*, **jestede** *yesterday*.
2. Rarely OE. i, § 91 : **sterek** (OE. **stirc**, **styric**) *heifer*.
3. OE. u before a following r, § 113 : **bere** *borough*, **fere** *furrow*.
4. OE. y before a following r, § 120, (2) : **béri** *to bury*, **wéri** *to worry*.
5. Lit. Engl. i before a following r in French words, § 213 : **sperit** *spirit*.

2. The Long Vowels.

ā.

§ 38. Windhill ā corresponds to :

1. OE. ū, § 171: *ās* house, *dāst* dust, *kā* cow, *rām* room, *rāst* rust, *slām* slumber, *þēzn* thousand.
2. OE. medial -ug-, § 114: *fāl* fowl, *kāl* cowl.
3. Rarely OE. u before n + consonant, § 115: *ānd* hound, *drānd* to drown.
4. OE. a, ea before r + consonant, § 61: *ād* hard, *bān* child, *wām* warm.
5. OE. e, eo before r + consonant, § 74: *āt* heart, *dwāf* dwarf, *wāk* (noun) work.
6. OE. ēo before r + consonant, § 189: *dālin* darling, *fādin* farthing.
7. O. Fr. er before a following consonant, § 207: *pāsn* parson, *sāvnt* servant.
8. Lit. Engl. au in French words, § 235: *dāt* doubt, *gān* gown, *pāðe(r)* powder.

ī.

§ 39. Windhill ī corresponds to :

1. OE. i before ld, § 92: *mīld* mild, *wīld* wild.
2. OE. i before ht, § 93: *brīt* bright, *nīt* night, *sīt* sight.
3. OE. medial -ig-, § 94: *stīl* (OE. stigel) stile, *til* tile.
4. OE. e before ld, § 78: *fīld* field, *wīld* to wield.
5. Rarely OE. e in other cases, § 79: *bīzm* besom, *wīl* (adv.) well.
6. OE. y before ht, § 118: *flīt* flight, *frīt* fright.
7. OE. y before ld, § 119: *bīld* to build.
8. Germanic æ (WS. æ, O. North. ē), § 130: *īmin* evening, *nīdl* needle, *þrīd* thread.

9. OE. ē, § 155: *i he, wī we*.
10. OE. ē, ī (i-umlaut of o), § 147: *blid* to bleed, *gīs* geese, *kil* to cool.
11. Anglian ē, ēo (= WS. ie), § 150: *beliv* to believe, *lītnin* lightning, *sīn* seen.
12. Rarely OE. ī, § 158: *sī* to sigh.
13. OE. ēo, § 187: *dīp* deep, *nī* knee, *trī* tree, *wīl* wheel.
14. Lit. Engl. ij in French words, § 232: *bīf* beef, *pīs* piece.

ū.

§ 40. Windhill ū corresponds to :

1. Rarely OE. o, § 106: *šūl* shovel, *stūp* (ME. stolpe) a post.
2. Rarely OE. u, § 112: *būkp* (ME. bulke) bulk, size, *e-būn* (OE. on-bufan) above, *wūl* wool.

ə.

§ 41. Windhill ə corresponds to :

1. OE. ær before a following consonant, § 69: *gēs* (OE. gær(s)) grass.
2. OE. ir before a following consonant, § 90: *bēk* birch, *þēd* third.
3. Rarely OE. or before a following consonant, § 104, (3): *wēd* word, *wēld* world.
4. OE. ur before a following consonant, § 113, (1): *dēst* durst, *snēt* (ME. snurtin) to snort, snore.
5. OE. yr before a following consonant, § 120, (1): *bēdn* burden, *bēp* birth, *mēðe(r)* murder, *wēk* to work.
6. OE. ī (?) with metathesis of r, § 161: *kēsmēs* Christmas, *kēsn* to christen.
7. OE. ēa with metathesis of r, § 185: *gēt* great.

8. Lit. Engl. ē in French words, § 228: **fēniš** *to furnish*, **kēn** *currant*.

3. The Diphthongs.

ai.

§ 42. Windhill ai corresponds to:

1. OE. ī, § 156: **ais** *ice*, **bait** *to bite*, **raiv** *to tear*, **sail** (ME. *sīlen*) *to strain*, **swaim** *to climb a tree*, **waif** *wife*.
2. OE. ī (i-umlaut of ū), § 175: **aid** *hide*, **skin**, **māis** *mice*.
3. Rarely OE. i, § 95: **ai** (accented form) *I*.
4. Lit. Engl. ai in French words, § 229: **paint** *pint*, **sailm** *asylum*, **tais** *to entice*.

ei.

§ 43. Windhill ei corresponds to:

1. OE. e (Germanic e, and the i-umlaut of a) in originally open syllables, § 87: **beid** *bead*, **eit** *to eat*, **meit** *meat*, **neiv** *fist*, **steil** *to steal*.
2. OE. e before ht, § 86: **feit** *to fight*, **reit** *right*.
3. Rarely OE. æ (ea), § 67: **eit** (O. North. æhto, æhta) *eight*.
4. WS. ē, O. North. ē before a following k, § 132: **leitš** *leech*, **speitš** *speech*.
5. OE. æ (i-umlaut of a) before a following k, § 138: **bleitš** *to bleach*, **reik** *to reach*.
6. Rarely OE. ē in other cases, § 139: **lein** *to lean*, **spreid** *to spread*, **kei** *key*.
7. Rarely OE. ēa, § 182: **ei** *high*, **nei** *nigh*, *near*.

oi.

§ 44. Windhill **oi** corresponds to :

1. OE. **o** in originally open syllables, § 109: **foil** *foal*, **koil** *coal*, **oil** *hole*, **þoil** *to give ungrudgingly*, **þroit** *throat*.
2. Lit. Engl. **oi** in French words, § 216: **boil** *to boil*, **oil** *oil*.
3. Lit. Engl. **ou** in French words, § 219: **doit** *to dote*, **toist** *to toast*.

ui.

§ 45. Windhill **ui** corresponds to :

1. OE. **ō**, § 163: **bluid** *blood*, **duin** *done*, **uin** (ME. *hōnen*) *to treat badly, harass*, **tuiþ** *tooth*.
2. Lit. Engl. **uw** in French words, § 221: **buit** *boot*, **fuil** *fool*, **gruin** *a pig's snout*.

eu.

§ 46. Windhill **eu** corresponds to :

1. OE. **e**, **eo**, +**w**, § 85: **eu** *ewe*, **streu** *to strew*.
2. OE. **ēaw**, § 180: **deu** *dew*, **feu** *few*, **teu** (OE. *tēawian*) *to work zealously*.
3. Rarely OE. **ēow**, § 190: **seu** *to sew*, **tſeu** *to chew*.

iu.

§ 47. Windhill **iu** corresponds to :

1. OE. **iw**, § 96: **tliu** (OE. *cliwe*) *a ball of string or worsted*.
2. Rarely OE. **u**, § 116: **þriu** *through*.
3. OE. **īw**, § 159: **spiu** *to vomit*, **tiuzdē** *Tuesday*.
4. OE. **ō** before a following **k**, **m**, and when final, § 164: **iuk** *hook*, **tiuk** *took*.

gium *gum*, **lium** *loom*.

diu *to do*, **iniu** (pl.) *enough*.

5. OE. **ēow**, § 190: **bliu** *blew*, **briu** *to brew*, **niu** *knew*.

6. Lit. Engl. **juw** in French words, § 237: **flute(r)** *future*, **ius** *use*, **iuz** *to use*, **viu** *view*.

7. Lit. Engl. **uw** in French words, § 239: **bliu** *blue*, **friut** *fruit*, **riubub** *rhubarb*, **siu** *to sue*.

ou.

§ 48. Windhill **ou** corresponds to:

1. OE. **aI** before a following **d**, § 64: **koud** *cold*, **oud** *old*.

2. OE. **o** before **ht**, § 101: **bout** *bought*, **doute(r)** *daughter*.

3. OE. **o**, older **ō**, before **ht**, § 167: **brout** *brought*, **pout** *thought*.

4. ME. **ow** (OE. **-og-**), § 102: **floun** *flown*.

5. OE. **ol** before a following consonant, § 103: **bouste(r)** *bolster*, **kouk** *coke*, **out** *holt*.

6. OE. **ōw**, § 166: **flou** *to flow*, **grou** *to grow*.

7. O. Norse **au**, § 184: **loup** *to leap*, *jump*.

8. Rarely OE. **āw**, § 123: **out** *aught*, **soul** *soul*.

9. Rarely OE. **æ** before a following **ht**, § 140: **tout** *taught*.

10. Lit. Engl. **ou** in French words, § 220: **boul** *bowl*, **pouts** *to poach*.

11. **aI** before **d** in French words, § 199: **skoud** *to scald*.

ee.

§ 49. Windhill **ee** corresponds to:

1. OE. **a** in originally open syllables, § 70: **beed** *to bathe*, **eeg** (OE. **haga**) *the berry of the hawthorn*, **neeg** (OE. **gnagan**) *to gnaw*, **reeðe(r)** *rather*, **speen** (OE. **spanan**) *to wean*, **teem** *tame*.

2. ME. *ai, ei* from OE. *aeg*, § 65: **dee** *day*, **eel** *hail, sneel snail*.
3. ME. *ei* from OE. *eg*, O. Norse *ei*, § 84: **breed** (OE. *bregdan*) *to resemble, reen rain, been* (O. Icel. *beinn*) *near, direct*.
4. Rarely WS. **ā**, O. North. **ē**, § 133: **bleet** *to bleat, ee(r) hair*.
5. Rarely OE. **ā** (i-umlaut of **ā**), § 141: **leedi lady, tlee clay**.
6. O. Norse *ei*, § 127: **leek** *to play, week weak*.
7. Lit. Engl. *ei* in French words, § 204: **beekn bacon, eenšn ancient, plees place**.
8. O. Fr. *ar* before a following consonant, § 203: **geed guard, kweet quart, tseedž to charge**.
9. Lit. Engl. **ā** in French words, § 195: **meeste(r) master, pleeste(r) plaster**.

iə.

§ 50. Windhill *iə* corresponds to :

1. Rarely OE. *ea, æ, a*, § 68: **bied beard, ierin herring**.
2. OE. *e* before *r* not followed by another consonant, § 75: **bie(r) to bear, swie(r) to swear**.
3. Rarely OE. *er* before a following consonant, § 74: **iəþ earth, liən to learn**.
4. Rarely OE. *e* in other cases, § 82: **friet to fret, riep to reap**.
5. Rarely OE. *i*, § 98: **fliə(r)** (Norw. **flira**) *to laugh or sneer at*.
6. WS. **ā**, O. North. **ē**, § 131: **dried to dread, miel meal, repast, wie(r) where**.
7. OE. **ā** (i-umlaut of **ā**), § 137: **diel deal. iel to heal, sie sea, tliən clean**.

8. OE. ēa, § 179: **bried** *bread*, **strię** *straw*, **prięp** (OE. **pręapian**) *to contradict*.

9. OE. ēo before a following r, § 188: **bię(r)** *beer*, **dię(r)** *dear*.

10. Lit. Engl. ij in French words, § 231: **bięk** *beak*, **fłetę(r)** *feature*, **vięl** *veal*.

11. Lit. Engl. ie in French words, § 233: **fłes** *fierce*, **tlię(r)** *clear*.

oę.

§ 51. Windhill oę corresponds to :

1. OE. eal, al in the combinations lf, OE. lh, lk, ll, lm, lv, § 62: **koef** *calf*, **woef** (OE. walh) *sickly to the smell, insipid to the taste*, **boek** *balk, beam*, **boeld** (ME. **balled**) *bald*, **poem** *palm*, **soev** *salve*.

2. ME. aw (of various origins), § 63: **moek** (ME. **mauk**) *maggot*, **soę** *he saw*, **kroel** *to crawl*.

3. OE. or before a following consonant, § 104: **boen** *born*, **oęs** *horse*, **poen** *thorn*.

4. OE. āw, § 123: **bloę** *to blow*, **noę** *to know*, **snoę** *snow*.

5. O. Norse au, § 184: **goem** *heed, care*, **roęt** *to bray*.

6. O. Fr. al before k, m, l, § 198: **goeki** *lefthanded*, **boem** *balm*, **boęl** *ball*.

7. Lit. Engl. long open o in French words, § 225: **doęb** *to daub, smear*, **džoęnes** *jaundice*, **poez** *to kick*, **foętn** *fortune*, **oęę(r)** *to order*.

ue.

§ 52. Windhill ue corresponds to :

1. Rarely OE. o, § 105: **uęp** *hope*, **nuez** *nose*, **fluet** *to float*.

2. Rarely OE. o before a following r or r + consonant, § 104 (2): **smue(r)** *to smother*, **buęd** *board*, **uęd** *hoard*.

3. Rarely OE. **u** before a following **r** or **r+consonant**, § 113, (3): *muen to mourn*.
4. OE. **eol**, § 83: *juēk yolk*.
5. OE. **a** before **mb**, § 66: *kuēm comb*, *wuēm womb*.
6. OE. **ā**, § 122: *buēn bone*, *duef dough*, *nueñ none*, *suep soap*, *tlueþ cloth*, *uem home*, *ues*, *uest* (OE. *hās*) *hoarse*.
7. OE. **ō** before a following **r**, § 165: *dlue(r)* (ME. *glören*) *to stare*, *muē(r) moor*.
8. Lit. Engl. long open **o** in French words, § 223: *kuēd cord*, *fues force*.
9. Lit. Engl. **ou** in French words, § 218: *nuetis notice*, *tluek cloak*.
10. Lit. Engl. **ue** before a following **r** in French words, § 222: *pue(r) poor*.

āθ.

§ 53. Windhill **āθ** corresponds to:

1. OE. **a**, **ea** before a following **r**, § 61: *dāθ(r) dare*, **aθ(r)** (accented form) *are*.
2. OE. **e**, **eo** before a following **r**, § 74: *wāθ(r) worse*, **stāθ(r) star**.
3. OE. **ū** before a following **r**, § 172: *kāθ(r) dān to bend down*, **sāθ(r) sour**.
4. Lit. Engl. **aue** before a following **r** in French words, § 236: **āθ(r) hour**, **tāθ(r) tower**.

4. The Triphthongs.**aie.**

§ 54. Windhill **aie** corresponds to:

1. OE. **i** before a following **r**, § 157: *aien iron*, *spaie(r) spire*.
2. OE. **ȳ** (i-umlaut of **ū**) before a following **r**, § 176: *faie(r) fire*, *aie(r) to hire*.

3. Lit. Engl. *aie* in French words, § 230: *raiet* *riot*,
umpaie(r) *umpire*.

iuə.

§ 55. Windhill *iuə* corresponds to :

1. Lit. Engl. *uə* before a following *r* in French words,
§ 240: *siuə(r)* *sure*.

2. Lit. Engl. *juə* before a following *r* in French words,
§ 238: *kiuə(r)* *cure*, *piuə(r)* *pure*.

ouə.

§ 56. Windhill *ouə* corresponds to :

Rarely OE. *ēow* before a following *r*, § 190: *fouə(r)*
four.

CHAPTER III.

THE VOWELS TREATED HISTORICALLY.

The Vowels of Accented Syllables.

In treating the vowels in accented syllables it is necessary to distinguish between vowels which were originally in closed syllables, e. g. OE. *dæg day*, *helpan to help*; and those which were originally in open syllables, e. g. OE. *dagas days*, *etan to eat*. In the former case OE. æ (a), o, e, usually appear in the W. dialect as a, o, e, whereas in the latter case they have generally become ee, oi, ei. When through inflexional endings the vowels æ (a), o, e were in OE. now in a closed syllable, now in an open one, the W. dial. has mostly generalised the vowel of the open syllable.

1. The Short Vowels.

a.

§ 57. West Germanic a (= West Saxon æ (a), and ɔ before nasals) in originally closed syllables usually appears as a in the W. dialect.

Examples are: *adl* (ME. *adlen*, O. Icel. *öðla*) *to earn*, *afte(r)* *after*, *akoen* *acorn*, *aks* *axe*, *am* (Sievers, OE. Gr.

§ 427) **am**, **am ham**, **ame(r)** hammer, **and hand**, **anl handle**, **anse(r)** answer, **antm anthem**, **anvil anvil**, **ap** (ME. happen) to wrap with clothes, **apl apple**, **are arrow**, **as ashes**, **as-midin ash-pit**, **at hat**, **ave(r)-meil** (cp. ME. **havere oats**) oat-meal, pret. **bad** (§ 373) invited, **bak back**, pret. **ban bound**, **band string, cord**, **bare barrow**, **bas door mat, hassock**, **baþ bath**, **be-gan began**, **blak black**, **brak broke**, **brakn** (OE. **bracce**, gen. **bracca**) a kind of fern, **bran** (OE. brand) **niu quite new**, **bras brass**, pret. **brast burst**, **brat** (O. Ir., OE. **bratt**) pin afore, **braznt brazen**, **impudent**, **daft foolish, silly**, **cowardly**, **dam** (O. Icel. **damr**) large pond, **dlad glad**, **dlaß glass**, **dlazn to glaze**, **dlazn(r) glazier**, **draft draught, draft**, **fadm** (ME. **fadme**) fathom, **fale fallow**, pret. **fan found**, **fan** fan, **fasn to fasten**, conclude a bargain by paying earnest money, **flaks flax**, **flask flask**, **flat flat**, **gab** (ep. O. Icel. **gabba**) impudence, **gad** (cp. OE. **ge-gada** companion) to gossip, **gales gallows**, **gam** (OE. **garnian**) game, to gamble, **gane(r) gander**, pret. **gat got**, pret. **ga(v) gave**, **jare yarrow**, **kaf chaff**, **kal to gossip**, **kan a can**, **kan** (unaccented form **kn** more frequently with assimilation **kn**) can, **kani knowing**, intelligent, skilful, nimble, **kanl candle**, **kap a cap**, **kasl castle**, **kat cat**, **krab crab**, **krabd** (ME. **crabed**) angry, **krabi ill-tempered**, **kraft craft**, **krak to crack**, **kram to cram**, press close together, **kramp cramp**, **lad** (ME. **ladde**) lad, **laf** (with a from the pp.) to laugh, **laft(r) laughter**, **lam lamb**, **land land**, **lap lap**, **lappet**, **lap** (ME. **lappen**) to wrap up, **las** (ME. **lass**) lass, **last last**, **latest**, **lat late**, **lat** (OE. **lætt**) lath, **late(r) latter**, **later**, **man man**, **mare marrow**, **nap nap**, **nare narrow**, **nat gnat**, **pak** (ME. **pakke**) a pack, bundle, **pan pan**, **paþ path**, **pratli gently, softly**, **rafte(r) rafter**, **ram ram**, **rami** (cp. OE. **hramsa** wild garlic) having a strong taste or smell, **raml to ramble**, **ran ran**, **sad sad**, **sakles** (OE. **saclēas** innocent) simple, silly, **sam up** (OE. **samnian**)

to pick up, gather together, sal (emphatic form, see § 391) *shall, sale* *sallow, sand* *sand, sap* *sap, pret. sat* *sat, satl* (OE. *sahtlian* to make peace, reconcile) *to settle, skaftin* *shafting, skab* *scab, skraml* *scramble, skrat* (ME. *scrattin*) *to scratch, slafte(r)* *to slaughter, slak* *slack, slave(r)* *slaver, spak* (§ 372) *spake, spoke, span* *to span, pret. span* *span, spare* *sparrow, staf* *staff, pret. stak* *stuck, stamp* *to stamp, stand* *to stand, šade* *shadow, šaft* *shaft, šale* *shallow, šap* *shape, tale* *tallow, tan* *to tan, tap* *tap, tate(r)* *tatter, tlam* (see N.E.D. sub *clem*) *to famish, tlap* *clap, tlate(r)* *to clatter, trap* *trap, tšavl* *to nibble at, gnaw, chew, pak* *thatch, ðat* (see § 354) *that, pret. þrast* (§ 367, 4) *thrust.*

§ 58. *a* preceded by *w* and not followed by *r* + consonant (§ 61), *g, n, š* (§ 59), has become *o*. It has also become *o* when followed by *ls, lt*:

swole *swallow, swom* *swam, swon* *swan, swop* *to exchange, barter, wokn* *to waken, woks* *wax, wonde(r)* *to wander, wont* *want, wo(r)* (emphatic from § 396) *was, wot* *what, wote(r)* *water, wotš* *watch.*

fols *false, molt* *malt, olt* *halt, solt* *salt.*

a has also become *o* in *omest* *almost, ołes* *always, moni* *many.*

§ 59. *a*, followed by *g, n, š*, has become *e*:

ber (ep. O.Icel. *banga* to hammer) *to throw violently, berk* *bank; pret. bren* *brought, pret. den* (§ 367) *reviled, reproached, drenk* *drank, pret. en* (§ 367) *hung, en* *to hang, enk* *hank, enkl* *anacle, enke(r)* *anchor, emen* *among, pret. fien* (§ 367) *threw, gen* *gang, gen-wee* *thoroughfare, passage, kenke(r)* (ME. *cancren*) *to become rusty, krenk* *crank, len* *to long for, len-setl* *a long bench with a high back, len* (this form is gradually going out of use. The younger

people say **lon**) *long*, **ner** to *gnaw as a pain*, **ner-neel** (see N.E.D. sub **agnail**) *corn on the foot*, **prenk** *prank, trick*, pret. **ren** (§ 367) *rang*, **ren** *wrong*, **renk** *rank*, **renl** (ME. **wranglen**) *to pull the hair of the head*, pret. **sen** *sang*, **sen** (this form is now seldom heard among the younger people. Its place is gradually being supplanted by **son**) *song*, **senk** *sank*, pret. **sen** *slung*, pret. **senk** *slunk*, **spenk** *to beat, hit*, **spren** *sprang*, pret. **stenk** *stunk*, pret. **sten** *stung*, **stren** (archaic, **stron** is now generally used) *strong*, pret. **swen** *swung*, **swenki** *small beer*, **šenk** *shank*, pret. **šenk** *shrunk*, **ten** (cp. ME. **tange**, O.Icel. **tangi** *sting, dagger*) *a sting, to sting*, **tenz** *tongs*, pret. **tlen** *clung*, **tlenk** *to beat, flog*, **þren** *busy*, **þenk** *to thank*, **wen** *thong*. **mune(r)** *monger* is a loan-word.

beg *bag*, **bleg** *blackberry*, **breg** *to brag*, **deg** (cp. Swed. **dagga** *to bedew*) *to sprinkle with water*, **dreg** *to drag*, **fleg** *flag*, **geg** (ME. **gaggin**) *to gag*, **reg** *rag*, **seg** (ME. **saggin** *to sink down*) *to distend*, **stege(r)** *to stagger*, **šeg** *shag*, **tleg** (Lowland Scot. **clag**) *to stick to, as thick mud to the boots*, **tlegi** *sticky, dirty (of roads), stopped up with dirt*, **weg** *to wag*, **wegr** *wagon*.

eš *ash-tree*, **leš** (ME. **laschin**) *to comb*, **meš** (cp. § 125) *mash*, **peš** (ME. **paschen**) *to dash, strike hard*, **pleš** (Swed. **plaska**) *to splash*, **reš** *rash*, **smeš** *smash*, **weš** *to wash*.

§ 60. In the following words we have e which in many of the examples is no doubt the i-umlaut of a: **besk** *to bask*, **elte(r)** (Prompt. Parv. **heltir**, Town. **heltere**, Stratmann) *halter*, **esked** (cp. ME. **aske** *lizard*) *newt, eft*, **espin** *aspin*, **etš** (ME. **hacchen**) *to hatch*, **fest** *fast*, **geðe(r)**, *to gather*, **te-geðe(r)** *together*, **kest** (ME. **kesten**) *to cast*, **kredl** *cradle*, **swets** (OE. **swæcc** *taste*) *a small sample of cloth, cotton, etc.*, **weðe(r)** *whether*, **wesp** *wasp*, **ev** *have*, **ez** *hast, has*, **ed** *had*.

§ 61. **a** + medial **r** has become **ā** before consonants : **ād** *hard*, **ādn** *to harden*, **ām** *harm*, **ām** *arm*, **āp** *harp*, **āt** *thou art*, **āvis(t)** *harvest*, **bāk** *bark*, **bāli** *barley*, **bān** *child*, **dān** *to darn*, **fān** *fern*, **jād** (OE. *geard*) *yard*, **jān** *yarn*, **kāt** *cart*, **māk** *mark*, **pāk** *park*, **spāk** *spark*, **stāk** (always used in combination with some other word, as **stāk mad** *very angry*, **stāk neekt** *quite naked*, cp. OE. *stearc* *strong, severe*), **stākn** (OE. *stearcian*) *to grow stiff, stiffen*, **swām** *swarm*, **swāp** (OE. *sweard*) *the skin of bacon*, **swāpi** *swarthy*, **šāp** *sharp*, **tādz** *towards*, **wād** *ward*, **wāf** *wharf*, **wāk** (OE. *wærce*) *pain*, as verb *to ache*, **wām** *warm*, **wān** *to warn*, **wāp** *warp*, **wāt** *wart*.

But it has become **āe** before medial and final **r** in : **āe(r)** *are*, **dāe(r)** *dare*.

§ 62. **eal, al** has become **oe** in the combinations **lf**, OE. **lh**, **lk**, **ll**, **(l)**, **lm**, **lv** :

lf : **koef** *calf*, **koef** *calf (of the leg)*, **oef** *half*, **oepni** *half-penny*, **oepēþ** *halfpennyworth*.

lh : **woef**, **woefi** (OE. *walh* *sickly taste*) *sickly to the smell, insipid to the taste*.

lk : **boek** (OE. *balca*) *bulk, beam*, **stoek** *stalk, stem*, **toek** *to talk*, **woek** *to walk*, **tšoek** *chalk*.

ll, (l) : **boeld** (ME. *balled*) *bald*, **foel** *to fall*, **foel** *a veil*, **goel** *gall*, **koel** (cp. *kal* § 57) *to call*, **oel** *all*, **oel** *hall*, **smoel** *small*, **stoel** *stall*, **woel** *wall*.

lm : **poem** *palm*. **lv** : **soev** *salve*.

§ 63. ME. **aw** (of various origins) has become **oe** : **doən** *dawn*, **droə** *to draw*, **kroəl** *crawl*, **loə** *law*, **moək** (ME. **mauk** Stratmann) *maggot*, **oək** *hawk*, **oəl** *awl*, pret. **soə** *saw*, **tloə** *claw*.

§ 64. **al** has become **ou** before a following **d** :

boud *bold*, **foud** *fold*, **foud** *to fold*, **koud** *cold*, **oud** *old*.

The regularly developed form **oud** to hold is now only used in the phrase **oud on stop!** The usual form **od** to hold, is a new formation from the past participle **odn**, where the stem vowel has been regularly shortened before the following **n**.

§ 65. ME. **ai**, **ei** from OE. **aeg** has become **ee**:

breen brain, **dee** day, **deesi** daisy, **eel** (OE. **hægl**) hail, **feen** (OE. **fægen**) glad, fain, gladly, **fee(r)** fair, **mee** (shortened in **mebi** perhaps, possibly) may, **meen** main, **neel** nail, **peel** pail, **slee** (a new formation from the past participle) to slay; **sleen** slain, **sneel** snail, **teel** tail.

§ 66. **a** became lengthened to **ā** before **mb** already in early ME., as is shown by the forms in the *Ormulum*. This **ā** fell together with OE. **ā**=Germanic **ai**, and has accordingly become **ue** (see § 122) in the Windhill dialect: **kuem** comb, **wuem** womb. **lam** lamb is a new formation from the plural, where the short vowel was regularly retained, cp. *Ormulum* acc. sing. **lamb** (i. 274) beside acc. plural **lammbre** (ii. 109). The word-lists in vol. v of Ellis' *Early English Pronunciation* show that all English dialects have **a** short vowel in this word.

§ 67. **a** has become **ei** in **eit** eight, **eit'** (with suspended **t**) eighth. In **meitš** to measure the **ei** seems to point to an OE. **æ** (cp. §§ 132, 138).

§ 68. **a** has become **iə** in **bied** beard, **giə(r)** gear, **iərin** herring.

§ 69. **æ** (**a**) has become **ə** in **gəs** (OE. **gær**s, ME. **gers**) grass; and **oi** in **loin** (OE. **lane**, **lone**) **lane**, which has had the same development as old **o** in open syllables. See § 109.

§ 70. Short **a** in originally open syllables has usually become **ee**. But see § 71.

Examples are: **beəd** to bathe, **beək** to bake, but **bak-stn** (lit.

bake-stone) the iron plate on which oat cakes are baked, bee(r) bare, pret. bee(r) bore, bleed blade, bleez to blaze, deel date, dlee(r) (ME. glarin) to stare hard, dreog (OE. dragan) to drawl, dreek drake, eeg (OE. haga) the berry of the hawthorn (the tree is called tšiz en bried tr̄i lit. cheese and bread tree), eke(r) acre, eel ale, ee(r) hare, eet to hate, be-eev to behave, fee(r) to fare, fleek flake, freem (OE. framian) to make a start or beginning, nitin-geel nightingale, geep to gape, e-geet in action, at work, geet gate, greev grave, greez to graze, keek bread of every kind, kee(r) care, kreev to crave, leedl ladle, leem lame, leeð (O.Icel. hlaða) barn, meed made, meeg (OE. maga) maw, meen mane, nit-mee(r) nightmare, meet (M. Low Germ. mate) mate, neeg (OE. gnagan) to gnaw, neekt naked, neem name, preet (cp. Swed. prata) to prate, babble, reek rake, reeðe(r) rather, seeg (OE. sage) a saw, seek sake, seel sale, seem same, skeelz scales, skreep to scrape, sneak snake, snee(r) snare, speed spade, speen (OE. spanan) to wean, spee(r) to spare, steek stake, steel (pret.) stole, stee(r) to stare, steevz staves, sweep the handle of a machine, šeed shade, šeem shame, šee(r) share, šeev to shave, teel tale, teem tame, teen taken, weed to wade, weel whale, ween to wane, wee(r) (ME. waren) to spend or lay out money, weev wave, weeve(r) to waver.

§ 71. æ (a) appears as a in: gavlek (OE. gafoluc *spear*) crowbar, mak to make, ransak (O.Icel. rannsaka to search a house) to ransack, tak (O.Icel. taka) to take, šak to shake, šakl shackle, sadl saddle, stapl staple, faðe(r) father, laðe(r) foam, froth. On the stem-vowel in the last five words cp. the similar double development in German in such words as Schemel, Vater, nehmen, beside Semmel, Vetter, kommen. See Paul-Braune's Beiträge, vol. ix. pp. 101-135.

e.

§ 72. West Germanic e and the OE. e which arose from the i-umlaut of a(o) have fallen together in the W. dialect as also in all other Mod. Engl. dialects, at least so far as can be ascertained from the word-lists in Ellis' EEP. vol. v.

§ 73. e (=old e and the i-umlaut of a(o)) in originally closed syllables usually appears as e in the W. dialect; and also when e was originally followed by a single consonant + a suffix containing an l, m, n, r.

1. Old e:

beg (OE. *bedecian*) *to beg*, **bele** *to bellow*, **bel** *bell*, **delf** *a stone quarry*, **delv** *to delve*, **elde(r)-tri** *elder*, **elm** *elm*, **elp** *help*, **etn** *eaten*, **enent** *anent*, *opposite*, **evm** *heaven*; **felt** *felt*, **feðe(r)** *feather*, **freš** *fresh*, **getn** (pp.) *got*, **jel** *yell*, **jelp** *yelp*, **kres** *cress*, **leðe(r)** *leather*, **melt** *to melt*, **nest** *nest*, **nevi** (OE. **nefa**, gen. **nefan**) *nephew*, **rekn** *to reckon*, **sel(sen)** *self*, **seldn** (OE. **seldon**) *seldom*, **sevm** *seven*, **skelp** (ME. *skelpen*) *to beat*, *flog*, **skep** (O. Icel. *skeppa*) *a large wicker basket for holding spinning bobbins, etc.*, **smel** *to smell*, **smelt** *to smelt*, **spek** *speck*, **swel** *to swell*, **swelt** (OE. *sweltan*) *to faint, be overpowered by heat*, **twenti** *twenty*, **þreš** *to thresh*, **þreſld** *threshold*, **weft** *weft*, **west** *west*, **weðe(r)** (OE. *weder*) *weather*, **weðe(r)** (OE. *weðer*) *the wool of a sheep which has already been shorn at least once before*.

2. i-umlaut of a(o):

bed *bed*, **bef** (Germ. *bäffen* *to bark*) *to cough*, **bek** (O. Icel. **bekkr**) *beck*, **beli** *belly*, **belesez** *bellows*, **belt** *belt*, **bend** *to bend*, **benk** *bench*, **best** *best*, **bete(r)** *better*, **blend** *to blend*, **dregz** *dregs*, **drenš** *to drench*, **eb** *ebb*, **edž** *edge*, **edž** *hedge*, **eft** (O. Icel. *hepti*) *haft*, **eg** (O. Icel. *eggia*) *to urge, incite*,

eg (O. Icel. egg) *egg*, **el** *hell*, **els** *else*, **em** *hem*, **en** *hen*, **end** *end*, **esp** (O. Icel. hespa) *hasp*, **evi** *heavy*, **fel** *to fell*, **kemp** (ME. kempe) *short coarse white hairs in wool*, **ketl** *kettle*, **leg** (O. Icel. leggr) *leg*, **lenþ** (by assimilation) *length*, **men** *men*, **mens** (OE. mennisc) *dignity, honour* *neatness*, **neb** *bill*, **beak**, **nek** *neck*, **net** *net*, **netl** *nettle*, **pen** *pen*, **peni** *penny*, **rest** *rest*, **retš** *wretch*, **seg** *sedge*, **sek** (O. Icel. sekkr) *sack*, **sel** *to sell*, **send** *to send*, **sent** *sent*, **set** *to set*, **slek** *small coal*, **slek** (OE. ge-sleccan) *to extinguish a fire, etc. with water*, **snek** (ME. snekke) *the latch of a door*, **spend** *to spend*, **stem** *stem*, **step** *step*, **strenþ** (by assimilation) *strength*, **stretš** *to stretch*, **šel** *shell*, **šelf** *shelf*, **tel** *to tell*, **temz** (cp. OE. temsian) *to strain, pass through a sieve* *a coarse hair sieve*, **tletš** (cp. O. Icel. klekia) *to hatch, bring forth* *brood of chickens*, **twelft** *twelfth*, **twelv** *twelve*, **web** *web*, **wed** (OE. weddian) *to wed, marry*, **wedž** *wedge*, **wel** (noun) *well*, **welp** *whelp*, **oue(r)-welt** (O. Icel. velta) *to turn over, upset*, **went** *went*, **wet-stn** *whet-stone*.

§ 74. **er** in the combination **er** + consonant has partly become **ā** and partly **ie**. The reasons for this twofold development are not clear. It is probable that the words belonging to the latter category have been influenced by the literary language :

āt *heart*, **bāk** *to bark*, **bākm** (OE. beorg + ham N.E.D. sub bargham) *collar of a horse*, **bām** *barm*, **bān** (OE. bern) *barn*, **dāk** *dark*, **dwāf** *dwarf*, **fāt** (ME. ferten) *pedere*, **kāv** *to carve*, **smāt** *smart*, **stāv** *to starve*, **wāk** (noun) *work*, **wāte** (lit. work-day) *week-day*.

Before final **r** we have **āe** : **fāe(r)** (OE. feorr) *far*, **stāe(r)** (OE. steorra) *star*, **wāe(r)** (O. Icel. verre) *worse*.

iēnist *earnest*, **ieþ** *earth*, **jied** (3 feet) *yard*, **jiēn** *yearn*, **lien** *learn*.

The following words seem to have been borrowed from the literary language : **bēn** to *burn*, **gēn** (with metathesis) to *grin*, **wēp** *worth*, **sued** (older **swēd**) *sword*.

§ 75. **e** has become **ie** before **r** not followed by another consonant: **bie(r)** to *bear*, **pie(r)** *pear*, **smie(r)** to *smear*, **spie(r)** *spear*, **swie(r)** to *swear*, **wie(r)** to *wear*, **šie(r)** to *shear*. The only exceptions are : **tāe(r)** *tar*, **mee(r)** *mare*.

§ 76. **e** (i-umlaut of **a**) has become **i** before original **n** (now **n** or **nž**) : **in** (ME. *hengen*, O. Icel. *hengia*) to *hang*, **inž** *hinge*, **inlnd** *England*, **inliš** *English*, **din** up (O. Icel. **dengia** to *beat, strike*) to *reproach*, **flin** (ME. *flingen*) to *fling, throw*, **krinž** to *cringe*, **linę(r)** to *linger*, **minł** to *mingle*, **sinž** to *singe*, **slin** to *sling*, **strin** *string*, **pink** to *think*, **win** *wing*.

§ 77. **e** has become **i** in : **giv**, **gi** to *give*, **kil** to *kill*, **milk** *milk*, **rid** *rid*, **siks** *six*, **sikst** *sixth*, **silve(r)** *silver*, **siste(r)** (probably from O. Icel. *syster*) *sister*, **sits** *such*, **šil** (ME. *schellen*, but Prom. Parv. p. 446 has *schillin*, Stratmann) to *shell peas, etc.*, **wile** *willow*, **witš** *which*.

§ 78. **e** has become **i** before **ld** : **fild** *field*, **jild** to *yield*, **šild** *shield*, **wild** to *wield*.

§ 79. The following words also have **i** : **bizm** *besom*, **dī** (ME., Ormulum *degen*) to *die*, **wīl** (adv.) *well*, but see § 399, **wīzl** *weazel*, and **gīn** *given*.

§ 80. **e** has become **o** in : **fotš** (OE. *feccan*, Town. Myst. *fetche*, *foche*, inf. *fott*, Sweet, HES. p. 315) to *fetch*, **jole** *yellow*, **jon** *yon*, **swole** (OE. *swelgan*, ME., Ormulum *swollžhen*) to *swallow*. We have **oe** in **joen** (OE. *geonian*, also *gānian*) to *yawn*.

§ 81. **e** has become **ə** in : **beri** *berry*, **(ə)levm** *eleven*, **jəst** *yeast*, **jestədə** *yesterday*, **jet** *yet*.

§ 82. e has become iə in: *estiəd instead, friet to fret, bewail, mourn over, riəp to reap*, but cp. Sievers, OE. Gr. § 382, 3.

§ 83. OE. eol has become uə in: *juek yolk*.

§ 84. ME. ei from OE. eg, O. Icel. ei has become eə: *breed* (OE. *bregdan*) *to resemble, act like another person, geen* (OE. *gegn*) *near, direct, lee to lay, leəd laid, leən* *lain, reen rain, see to say, seəl sail, wee way, eweə away.*

been (O. Icel. *beinn*) *near, direct, beet bait, nee nay, steek steak, ðeə (accented form) they, ðeə(r) (accented form) their.*

e has also become eə in *feəvr(r) fever*.

§ 85. e(eo)+w has become eu: *eu ewe, streu to strew*.

§ 86. The combination eht has become eit: *feit to fight, reit right, streit straight*.

§ 87. Short e in open syllables has generally become ei:

beid bead, breitsč (O. Fris. breke) a breach, eit to eat, bried-fleik (O. Icel. fleki hurdle) a hurdle on which oat-cakes are dried, meil meal-flower, meit meat, neid to knead, neiv (O. Icel. knefi) fist, pei (ME. pese) pea, speik to speak, bed-steid bedstead, steil to steal, steil (OE. stel) the handle of a pot or jug, steim (OE. ge-stefnian, a-stemnian to give voice for, appoint) to bespeak, treid to tread, wei (OE. wegan) to weigh, weik (ME. weke) the wick of a lamp or candle, weiv to weave.

§ 88. Short e in open syllables has remained in: *brek to break, get (O. Icel. geta) to get, lek (O. Icel. leka) to leak.*

i.

§ 89. OE. i has generally remained:

bid to invite to a funeral, pp. bidn, big big, large, bil

bill, bin (OE. **binnan**) *within, bind to bind, bin* (ME. **bing**, O. Icel. **bingr**) *a bin, bit a bit, bite(r) bitter, bitn bitten, bits bitch, biznes business, blind blind, blis bliss, brim* (ME. **brimmen**, cp. O. Icel. **brimi** *burning heat*) *to put the boar to the sow, briñ to bring, dig to dig, dim dim, diš dish, diðe(r)* (ME. **diderin**) *to tremble, shiver with cold, dlite(r) to glitter, drift drift, drink to drink, drivm driven, fidl fiddle, fikl fickle, film film, fin fin, find to find, fine(r) finger, fis fish, fit ready, prepared, flik flitch, like(r) to flicker, flint flint, gidi giddy, gift gift, gilt* (OE. **gilte**, O. Icel. **gulta**) *a young female pig, be-gin to begin, grind to grind, grip grip, if if, ik to hitch, il ill, ilt hilt, im him, in, i in, inde(r) (occ. inðe(r)) to hinder, bi-int behind, it it, it to hit, iðe(r) hither, iz is, iz his, kid kid, kin-kof whooping-cough, kirk* (ME. **kinken** *to pant, gasp*) *to cough (of whooping-cough), kist* (O. Icel. **kista**) *chest, box, kit* (ME. **kitte**) *a pail, kitl* (ME. **kitelen**) *to tickle, krisp crisp, lid lid, lig* (OE. **liegan**) *to lie down, lik to lick, lim limb, lip lip, liv to live, live(r) liver, midl middle, miks to mix, mil-deu mildew, mint mint, mis to miss, mizl-tue mistletoe, mist mist, mitš much, nibl to nibble, niml nimble, nit* (OE. **hnitu**) *nit, pig pig, pigin a small water-can, pits pitch, pip pith, prik to prick, prikl prickle, rib rib, ridl* (ME. **ridil** Prom. Parv. p. 433, Stratmann) *sieve, ridn ridden, rift* (ME. **riften**) *to belch, eructate, rim rim, rind rind, rin ring, rin to wring, rinkl wrinkle, rist wrist, rizn risen, ritn written, sift to sift, sikl sickle, grun-sil groundsel, silk silk, sin since, sinde(r) cinder, sin to sing, sink to sink, sit to sit, siv sieve, skift to shift, remove, skin skin, skil skill, slidn (pp.) slid, slink to slink, slip to slip, slipi slippery, slitn (pp.) slit, smitl to infect, smitn smitten, smip smith, smiði smithy, spil to spill, spin to spin, spinl spindle, spit to spit, spitek spigot, sprin to spring, stik stick, stik to stick, stil still, stir to sting, stink*

to stink, stitš stitch, strikn stricken, swift swift, swil swilian) to rinse, wash out, swilinz thin liquid food for pigs, swim to swim, swin to swing, šift chemise, šilin shilling, šin shin, šip ship, šrimp shrimp, šrink to shrink, tik tick, til to till, tin tin, tit, titi (OE. tit) breastmilk, tlim to climb, tlir to cling, tlip to clip, tšikin chicken, tšilde(r) (only used in the plural, for the sing. bān is always used) children, tšin chin, twig twig, twin twin, twinkl to twinkle, twist twist, pik thick, friendly, in love with, piŋ thing, piſl thistle, þrift thrift, ðis this, wi with, wide widow, widower, wik (O. Icel. vik stirring, moving) quick, alive, wik week, wil (accented form) will, win to win, wind wind, wind to wind, windē window, winte(r) winter, wink to wink, wispe(r) to whisper, wisl to whistle, wit wit, witl (ME. þwitel) large carving knife, witš witch, wizn (OE. wisnian to dry up) to wither.

§ 90. ir + consonant has become ē + consonant :

bēd bird, bēk birch, gēsl gristle, ēd herd, tšētš (but kē-get kirkgate) church, þēd third, þēti thirty, wēl to whirl.

§ 91. i has become e in : gosep gossip, jes yes, sterek (OE. stirc, styric) heifer, e(r) her, tšerop to chirp.

§ 92. i has been lengthened before ld: mild mild, wīld wild. But tšilde(r) (only used in the plural, for the sing. bān is used) children, owing to the following suffix.

§ 93. ME. iht has become it: brīt bright, līt light, levis, līts the lungs of animals, mīt (noun) might, nīt night, shortened in fotnit fortnight, plīt plight, sīt sight, slit slight, tit tight. weit (OE. gewihte) has been influenced by wei to weigh.

§ 94. Medial OE. ig has become i in : stī sty, ladder, stil (OE. stigel) stile, til tile.

§ 95. *i* has become *ai* in: *ai* (accented form, see § 350) *I*.

§ 96. *iw* has become *iu*: *tliu* (OE. *cliwe*) *a ball of string or worsted*.

§ 97. *i* has become *u* in: *kud* (OE. *cwidu*) *cud, ruš rush, tul to.*

§ 98. *i* has become *ie* in: *fli(r)* (Norw. *flira*) *to laugh or sneer at, striek streak, stripe, ðiez these.*

§ 99. *i* has become *e* in: *lenit* (ME. *lynēt*, probably from Fr. *linotte*) *linnet.*

O.

§ 100. OE. *o* (= West Germanic *o*) in originally closed syllables has usually remained *o*; and also when *o* was originally followed by a single consonant + a suffix containing an *l, m, n, r*:

blob (see N.E.D.) *a bubble, bulb, bodm bottom, boks box, bore to borrow, brokn broken, broþ broth, dof to undress, dog dog, dokn* (OE. *docce*) *a dock, dolt lump of dirt, don to dress, drop drop, džogl* (cp. ME. *joggen*) *to shake, floc flock, fog* (ME. *fogge*) *aftergrass, foks fox, fole to follow, fond* (ME. *fonned*, pp. of *fonnen* *be foolish*) *fond, fotn* (pp.) *fought, frog frog, frost frost, froþ froth, frozn frozen, god god, gospł gospel, kob-web cob, kod cod, kof cough, kok cock, kokl cockle, koleþ* (ME. *colop*, cp. O. Swed. *kollops*) *slice (of bacon), kope(r) copper, kroft* (OE. *croft*) *a small field, krop crop, kros cross, loft loft, lok lock, loks small pieces of wool which have been detached from the fleece, lop (OE. lopp) flea, loped* (ME. *lopren* *coagulate*) *clotted, covered with dirt, lopste(r) lobster, lost lost, lot lot, mos moss, moþ moth, nod* (ME. *nodden*) *nap, short sleep, nok*

to knock, not knot, notš notch, od odd, oft offal, oft oft, often, og (ME. hog) the first year's wool of a sheep, oks ox, ole hollow, olin (OE. holen) the holly-tree, twig of the holly-tree, on (accented form) on, op to hop, opm open, ote(r) otter, otšed orchard, oval hovel, plot plot, poks pox, prod to prick, goad, rok rock, rot to rot, slop (O. Icel. sloppr) the leg of a pair of trousers, slot (ME. slot) bolt of a door, smok smock, snod (O. Icel. snoðinn smooth (of hair)), smooth, even, snodn to make smooth, snot snot, sod sod, sodnd saturated, wet through, sok sock, sore sorrow, spokn spoken, spot spot, stok stock, stop to stop, šop shop, šot shot, šotn (pp.) shot, tlog a shoe with wooden soles, tlok the common black beetle, tlok to cluck, tlot clot, tlovñ cloven, top top, topin (ME. topping) the front part of the hair of the head, topl to fall over, tot a small beer glass, trodn trodden, trof trough, tšozn chosen, prosł (OE. prostle) thrush, protl (ME. protlen) to press on the windpipe, wovn woven.

§ 101. oht has become out: bout bought, doute(r) daughter, rout wrought. We have however o in foton (§ 100) fought.

§ 102. ME. ow (=OE. og) has become ou: reen-bou rain-bow, floun flown.

§ 103. ol + consonant has become ou + consonant: boul bowl, bouste(r) bolster, bout bolt, fouk folk, goud gold, kouk (see N.E.D. sub. colk) coke, cinder, kout colt, out holt, moud-wāp a mole, stoun stolen, toul toll.

But we have o in wod (accented form) would; and u in sud (accented form) should; and oe in noep (ME. nolpen to strike) to beat, strike.

§ 104. The development of o before a following r:

(1) oe: boen born, foek fork, koen corn, te-moen to-

morrow, moen, moenin morning, noep north, oen horn, oes horse, stoem storm, swoen sworn, šoen shorn, šoet short, toen torn, þoen thorn.

(2) ue: e-fue(r) before, smue(r) (OE. smorian) *to smother, suffocate.*

bued *board, e-fued afford, ued hoard.*

(3) ē: spē(r) *spur, wēd word, wēld world.*

§ 105. o has become ue in: **buekr** (ME. bolkin) *to belch, retch, fluet float, kuev cove, juek yoke, uep hope, nuez nose, puek* (OE. poca) *sack, pueni pony, puest* (OE. post from Lat. postis) *post, ruez a rose, stuev stove, suek to soak, suep* (OE. sop a sup, small quantity (of water)) *a little tea or beer, etc., tſuek to choke.*

NOTE.—Most, if not all, of the above words are early borrowings from the literary language.

§ 106. o has become ū in: **smūk** *to smoke, šūl shovel, stūp* (ME. stolpe) *a post.*

§ 107. o has become u in: **dul** *dull, foks-dluv fox-glove, flute(r)* *to flutter, kus* (noun, also used as verb) *kiss, uvm oven.* It is very probable that the u in some of these words goes back to OE. y (§ 121), as has been pointed out by Prof. Napier in the Academy, May 7, 1892, p. 447.

§ 108. o has become e through loss of stress in: **ðen** *then, wen when.*

§ 109. o in originally open syllables has generally become oi: **boil** (O.Icel. bolr, ME. bole) *bole of a tree, foil foal, goit* (ME. gote) *channel, mill-stream, koil coal, pig-coit* (OE. cot, cote) *pig-sty, loin* (OE. lone) *lane, loiz* (OE. losian) *to lose, moit mote, oil hole, roid* (mostly used in the plural *roidz*) *a clearing (of a wood), soil* (OE. sol) *ground,*

earth, soil (OE. *sole*, Lat. *solea*) *sole*, *tlois* (OE. *close*) *a field*, *toidi* *very small*, *þoil* (OE. *þolian* *to endure*) *to give ungrudgingly*, *þroit* *throat*.

§ 110. Short o in open syllables has remained in: **bodi** (OE. **bodig**) *body*, **popi** (OE. **popig**) *poppy*.

u.

§ 111. Short u has generally remained unchanged:

bluðe(r) *to cry, weep*, **buk** *buck*, **bul** *bull*, **bulek** *bullock*, **bun** (pp. of **bind**) *bound, obliged, beholden*, **bute(r)** *butter*, **busl** *to bustle*, **drukn** (pp.) *drunk*, **dub** *a small pool of water*, **dum** *dumb*, **dun** *to urge for payment*, **dun** *dung*, **ful** *full*, **fule(r)** *fuller*, **fun** (pp.) *found*, **grunsil** *groundsel*, **grunt** *to grunt*, *grumble, find fault*, **grund** *ground*, **grunz** (pl.) *sediment*, **be-gun** *begun*, **gust** *gust*, **guts** (OE. *gutt*) *entrails, belly*, **jur** *young*, **krudl** (cp. ME. *cruddin*) *to curdle*, **krudz** (ME. *crudde*) *curds*, **krum** *crumb*, **krumpl** *to crumple*, **kudl** *to embrace*, **kuf** (*kuft*) *cuff*, **kum** *to come*, **kunin** *cunning*, **kup** *cup*, **lug** (ME. *luggen*, Swed. *lugga* *to lug, drag*) *to pull the hair of the head*, **luv** *lung*, **luv** *love*, **muml** *to mumble*, **mun** (accented form, O.Icel. *muna* *will, shall*) *must*, **musl** *mussel*, **num** *numb*, **nut** *nut*, **pluk** *to pluck*, **pund** *a pound*, **rudi** *ruddy*, **run** *wrong*, **skuft** *the nape of the neck*, **skul** *skull (of the head)*, **skute(r)** *to spill*, **slur** *slung*, **sprun** *sprung*, **spun** *spun*, **stubi** (cp. O.Icel. *stubbi* *stock of a tree*) *short and stiff*, **stump** *stump*, **stun** *to stun*, **stun** *stung*, **stut** (cp. ME. *stutten* *to cease, stay*) *to stutter*, **sum** *some*, **sume(r)** *summer*, **sumet** (lit. *somewhat*) *something, anything*, **sump** *a puddle or dirty pool of water*, **sun** *son*, **sun** *sun*, **sunde** *Sunday*, **sukn** *sunk*, **sun** *sung*, **swum** (pp.) *swum*, **swun** *swung*, **šruk** *shrunk*, **šun** *to shun*,

šuðe(r) (ME. schuderen) *to shudder*, tlur clung, tluste(r) cluster, tub (ME. tubbe) *tub, tug* (ME. tuggen) *to tug, plod, tuml to tumble, tun tun, tun tongue, tup* (ME. tuppe) *a ram, tusk tusk, tſuf proud, haughty, ug to carry, ugli ugly, ugn* (see Notes and Queries i. 10. 400, Nov. 18, 1854) *hip, ulz* (ME. huls) *bean-swads, unded hundred, unde(r) under, uni honey, unt to hunt, ure(r) hunger, þune(r) thunder, wud wood, wulzi wollen, wun* (pp.) *wound, wun* (pp.) *won, wund wound, wunde(r) wonder.*

§ 112. u has become ū in: būk, būkp (ME. bulke, O.Icel. bulki) *bulk, size, e-būn* (OE. on-bufan) *above, mūfin muffin, pūl to pull, šuldē(r)* (this word has been influenced by the literary language. Most old people still say šuðe(r)) *shoulder, wūl wool* (but wulzi *wollen*).

§ 113. u before a following r.

(1) ē: dēst durst, kēs to curse, skēf scurf, snēt (ME. snurtin, cp. Low Germ. snurten to *snort, snore*) to sneeze, giggle, tēn to turn, tēf turf.

(2) e: bērē *borough, eri row, disturbance, noise, fere furrow.*

(3) ue: due(r) *door, muēn to mourn.* It is highly probable, however, that muēn has nothing to do with OE. murnan, but is simply muēn *to moan* (§ 122).

§ 114. Medial ug has become ā: fāl (OE. fugol) *fowl, kāl* (OE. cugle) *cowl, sā* (OE. sugu) *sow.*

§ 115. u underwent early lengthening, and then had the same further development as old ū (§ 171) in: ānd *hound, bāns* (ME. bunsen) *to bounce, drānd* (OE. druncenian) *to drown.*

§ 116. u has become iu in: þriu (þrift) *through, from, on account of.*

y.

§ 117. y (= the i-umlaut of u) has generally become i : **bizi** busy, **brig** bridge, **brim** brim, **brimstn** brimstone, **did** did, **didl** (cp. OE. *dyderian*) to cheat, **din** din, **dip** to dip, **dizi** dizzy, **fil** to fill, **flig** (ME. *fligge*, cp. OHG. *flukke* able to fly) to fledge, **flit** to remove, **kiln** kiln, **ekin** akin, **kinl** to bring forth (of rabbits), **kinlin** firewood, **kir** king, **kripl** cripple, **kitšn** kitchen, **ig** (OE. *hyge* mind) mood, temper, **il** hill, **inš** inch, **ip** hip, **ipin** a cloth placed round the hips of children, **lift** to lift, **lin** (O.Icel. *lyng*) heather, **lisn** to listen, **mig** midge, **miln** mill, **nit** to knit, **pile** pillow, **pit** pit, **rig** (OE. *hrycg*) back, **rigin** ridge of a house, **sil** sill, **sin** sin, **kā-slip** cowslip, **snift** to sniff, scent, **stint** to stint, **tlik** (OE. *clyce(e)an*, see N.E.D. sub *clitch*) to seize, snatch, catch hold, **tlip** to clip, trim to trim, **þin** thin.

§ 118. yht has become it : **flit** flight, **frit** fright, **rit** wright.

§ 119. y has become i before ld : **bild** to build, **gild** to gild.

§ 120. y before a following r.

(1) ē : **bēdn** burden, **bēl** at (OE. *byrlian*) to draw or pour out (drink to or for anyone), **bēþ** birth, **ēdl** hurdle, **fēst** first, **gēdl** girdle, **kēnl** kernel, **mēþe(r)** to murder, **mēki** mirky, **šēt** shirt, **tēd** (cp. OE. *tyrdel*, Stratmann) turd, **wēk** to work, **wēm** worm.

(2) e : **bēri** to bury, **mēri** merry, **sperinz** (cp. OE. *spyrian*) banns of marriage, **ste(r)** to stir, **wēri** to worry, **fig-wēt** figwort.

§ 121. y has become u in : **bluš** to blush, **bruslz** bristles, **bunl** bundle, **krutš** crutch, **muk** muck, **stubl** stubble, **šut** to shut, **šutl** shuttle, **trunl** trundle.

2. The Long Vowels.

ā.

§ 122. The normal development of OE. ā in the W. dialect is ue :

bruēd broad, buēn bone, buē(r) boar, buet boat, buēþ both, druēn drone, druev (noun) drove, duē doe, duef dough, duefl cowardly, duel dole, fuēm foam, guēd goad, gruen to groan, grueþ to grope, gruev grove, gue to go, e-gue ago, guen gone, gue(r) gore, guest ghost, guet goat, kruek to croak, luēd load, burden, luēf loaf, luēn loan, eluēn alone, luēnsm lonely, luēþ loath, luēð to loathe, muēn (OE. mānan, ME. mānen, mānen) to moan, muē(r) more, muest most, nuē no, nuēn none, rued road, ruēp rope, ruē(r) to roar, struek to stroke, struek (OE. strāc) half a bushel, stuēn stone, sue so, suep soap, sue(r) sore, tluēþ cloth, tluēz clothes, tluēð to clothe, tluēve(r) clover, tuē toe, tuēd toad, tuēkn token, tuēn (lit. the one) one of two, ue who, uek oak, ueli holy, uel whole, uem home, uenli lonely, ue(r) oar, ue(r) hoar, ues(t) (OE. hās) hoarse, uets oats, ueþ oath, wue woe.

§ 123. āw has become oe :

bloe to blow, kroe crow, kroē to crow, moe to mow, noe to know, sloe slow, snoe snow, soe to sow, poe to thaw, proe to throw, oeðe(r) either, noeðe(r) neither.

But we have ou in : out (OE. āwiht) aught, nout (OE. nāwiht) naught, soul (OE. sāwol) soul.

§ 124. ā has become ou in :

lou (O.Icel. lāgr) low, ou (OE. āgan) to owe, out (OE. āhte) ought ; but oe in : oen (OE. āgen) own.

§ 125. ā was shortened to a at an early period in : as, aks (OE. āscian, ācsian) to ask, alide (OE. hālig-dæg)

holiday, lavrek (OE. *lāwerce*, ME. *laveroc*) *lark, spatl* (OE. *spātl*) *spittle*. To e in *mēš mash*, cp. § 59.

And to o in *sori* (OE. *sārig*) *sorry*. But this word has probably been influenced by *sore* (OE. *sorg*) *sorrow*.

§ 126. ā has become u in *ut hot, wun one, wuns once*.

§ 127. O.Norse *ei* (=OE. ā) has become ee: *feek* (O.Icel. *feikr*) *trick, deception, leek* (O.Icel. *leika*) *to play, week* (O.Icel. *veikr*) *weak*. It is not absolutely necessary to assume that these words are of Norse origin; they may be regularly developed from OE. *fācen, lācan, wāc* with early shortening of the ā before the following k, cp. words like *leitš leech* (§ 132), *teitš teach* (§ 138), which cannot be of Norse origin.

§ 128. ā has become e in the unaccented particles: *en an, e a, an, e(r) or, ne(r) nor, net not*.

§ 129. The following words remain unclassed: *poul pole*, probably an early borrowing from the lit. language; the same is probably the case with *rees race, swip to sweep* (OE. *swāpan*, pret. *swēop*) with the vowel of the pret. transferred to the present, *tū two*.

Germanic ē.

§ 130. Germanic ē (=WS. ē, O.North. ē) has become i in: *grīdi greedy, īmin evening, nīdl needle, rīd to read, sīd seed, slīp to sleep, strīt street, śīp sheep, tśīz cheese, þrīd thread*.

§ 131. It has become ie in:

brieþ breath, brieð to breathe, dried to dread, fie(r) fear, e-fied afraid, iel eel, iernd errand, jie(r) year, miel meal, repast, swiel (OE. swēlan, O.Icel. svēla) to gutter (of a candle), ȳie(r) there, wiəpm weapon, wiə(r) where, wiez to wheeze.

§ 132. Before c(k) it became shortened to e, and then underwent the same further development as old e in open syllables (§ 87): *leitš leech, speitš speech.*

§ 133. It has become eə in: *bleet to bleat, gree gray, ee(r) hair, weev wave.*

§ 134. It underwent early shortenings to e in: *bleðe(r) bladder, let to let, mede meadow, red (OE. rēdde) read, sed (OE. sāde, older sēgde, Sievers, OE. Gr. § 214, 3) said, setede (OE. sēterdæg) Saturday, slept slept, sez sayest, says, šeped shepherd, šepste(r) starling, wet wet.*

§ 135. It has become a in: *blast blast.*

§ 136. It has become i in: *ridl riddle, sili silly.*

OE. ē (=i-umlaut of ā).

§ 137. The normal development of the i-umlaut of ā is ie:

briedþ breadth, diel deal, dliem gleam, iel to heal, ielp health, iet heat, ieðn heathen, lied to lead, lieds(r) tendon, lien lean, liest least, liev to leave, miēn mean, miēn to mean, intend, riē(r) to rear, riēþ wreath, sie sea, siet seat, swiet to sweat, šieþ sheath, tiez to tease, tlien c!ean, wiet wheat.

§ 138. Before c(k) it became shortened to e, and then underwent the same further development as old e in open syllables (§ 87), cp. also § 132: *bleitš to bleach, reik to reach, teitš to teach.*

§ 139. ē has also become ei in:

- (1) *lein to lean, spreid to spread.*
- (2) *kei key, nei neigh.*

140. ēht has become out: *tout (OE. tāhte) taught.*

§ 141. ā has become ee in : *leədi lady, steez stairs, tlee clay.*

§ 142. It has become oe in : *noeðe(r) neither, oeðe(r) either.* These examples rather belong to § 123. See Sievers, OE. Gr. §§ 346, 348.

§ 143. It underwent early shortening to e in : *emti empty, fleš flesh, left* (pret. and pp.) *left, lent* (pret. and pp.) *lent* (*len* to *lend* has its vowel from the pret.) *les less, ment meant.*

§ 144. It was shortened at an early period to a in : **bad** *bad, fat* *fat, laðe(r) ladder, mad* *mad, madlin* *a* *bewildered or confused person, stupid fellow, rasl* to *wrestle, spat* (pret.) *spat.*

§ 145. It has become i in *ive(r) ever, ivri every, nive(r) never.*

§ 146. *oni* (OE. ēnig) has been influenced by *moni* (OE. manig) *many.*

ē.

i. ē (=i-umlaut of ö).

§ 147. ē, the i-umlaut of ö, has become i: *blid* to *bleed, brīd* to *breed, dīm* to *deem, fīd* to *feed, fil* to *feel, fīt* *feet, gīs* *geese, grīn* *green, grit* to *greet, id* *heed, il* *heel, kil* (OE. cēlan) to *cool, kin* *keen, kip* to *keep, kwīn* *queen, mit* to *meet, sīk* to *seek, sīm* to *seem, slī* *sly, swīt* *sweet, tīm* (O. Icel. tēma) to *pour out, tip* *teeth, wip* to *weep.*

§ 148. It was shortened early to e before consonant combinations in : *bled* *bled, bles* to *bless, bred* *bred, gezlin* *gosling, fed* *fed, felt* (pret.) *felt, kept* *kept, met* *met, tem* (pret. of *tīm* § 147) *poured out, tem-ful* *brimful.*

§ 149. The following forms are irregular : **britsəz** (OE.

brēc) *breeches*, **weest** (OE. *wēste*) *waste*, **wieri** (OE. *wērig*) *weary*.

2. ē (=older īe, partly arising from the i-umlaut of ēa, ēo, and partly arising from ethlipsis).

§ 150. This ē has also generally become ī: **dī** *to dye*, **dri** *dreary*, **litnin** *lightning*, **be-liv** *to believe*, **nīd** *need*, **sīn** *seen*, **slīv** *sleeve*, **stīl** *steel*, **stīpl** *steeple*, **śit** *sheet*, **tī** *to tie*, **siks-tīn** *sixteen*.

NOTE.—This ē has been shortened to i in: **rik** *reek*, *smoke*, *strip* *to strip*.

§ 151. It has become īe before a following r in: **ied** *heard*, **ie(r)** *to hear*, **nie(r)** (OHG. *nioro*) *kidney*, **stie(r)** *to steer*.

§ 152. ē has been shortened to e at an early period in: **nekst** *next*.

§ 153. It has become ee in: **ee** *hay*; and ei in: **eit** *height*.

3. Germanic ē.

§ 154. **let** (pret.) *let*, **ie(r)** *here*. Here may also be placed: **mīdles** (cp. OE. *mēd*, older *meord* *pay, reward*) *troublesome, tiresome, to no purpose*.

4. The OE. ē which arose from lengthening in monosyllables (Sievers, OE. Gr. § 121).

§ 155. This ē has become ī in the following accented forms (§ 350): **ī he**, **jī ye**, **mī me**, **ðī thee**, **wī we**.

ī.

§ 156. OE. ī has regularly become ai: **aidl** *idle*, **aim** (OE. *hrīm?*) *hoarfrost*, **ain** *hind*, **ais** *ice*, **aivi** *ivy*, **baid** (OE. *bīdan*) *to endure, put up with, wait, stay, remain, bait to*

bite, **braidl** bridle, **daik** *dike*, **dyke**, **dlaid** to glide, **draiv** to drive, **fail** file, **faiv** five, **graip** to gripe, **graim** (ME. *grīm*) soot (*on the kettle*), **kraist** Christ, **laif** life, **laik** like, **laim** lime, **lain** line, **e-laiv** alive, **mai** (accented form) my, **mail** mile, **main** mine, **mait** mite, **naif** knife, **paik** pike, **pail** pile, **pain** to pine, **paip** pipe, **raid** to ride, **raip** ripe, **rait** to write, **raiv** (O. Icel. *rifa* to break) to tear, **raiz** to rise, **said** side, **sail** (ME. *silen*) to strain through a sieve, **saip** (cp. MHG. *sifēn*) to ooze or drain out slowly, **saið** scythe, **slaid** to slide, **slaim** slime, **slaip** to take away the skin or outside covering, **smait** to smite, **snaip** snipe, **strайд** to stride, **straik** to strike, **swaim** to climb up a tree or pole, **swaip** (cp. MHG. *swīfen*) to sweep off, remove hastily, **šain** to shine, **šait** cacare, **šaiv** (ME. *schīve*) slice, **taid** feast time, **taidin** a present from the feast, **taik** (O. Icel. *tík* dog) a low fellow, **taim** time, **tait** (in the phrase: **es tait** as soon, comp. **taite(r)** sooner, rather, ME. *tīt*, O. Icel. masc. *tīðr*, neut. *titt*) soon, **twain** twine, **twais** twice, **ðai** (accented form) thy, **ðain** thine, **þraiv** to thrive, **waid** wide, **waif** wife, **wail** a while, time, **wain** wine, **waip** to wipe, **wait** white, **waiz** wise, **fraide** Friday.

§ 157. i before a following r: **aien** iron, **spaie(r)** spire, **waie(r)** wire.

§ 158. Old i appears as ī in: **si** to sigh (§ 318, b), **skrik** (O. Low Germ. *scrīcōn*, Swed. *skrīka*) to shriek. And possibly in **stī** (OE. *stīg*, OHG. *stīga*) ladder, but see § 94.

§ 159. īw has become iu: **spiū** (OE. *spīwan*) to spew, **tiuzdē** (OE. *tīwesdæg*) Tuesday.

§ 160. ī underwent early shortening to i in: **bi** (unaccented form) by, **dwinl** to dwindle, **fift** fifth, **fifti** fifty, **fipms** fivepence, **linin** linen, **linsid** linseed, **stif** stiff, **wimin** women, **midif** midwife, **wizdm** wisdom.

§ 161. **rī** has become **ə** through metathesis in : **kēsmes** *Christmas*, **kēsn** *to christen*.

§ 162. **i** has become **u** in : **wumn** *woman*; **ie** in : **sniék** *to sneak*; **e** in : **sterep** *stirrup*.

ō.

§ 163. The normal development of **ō** is **ui** : **bluid** *blood*, **bruid** *brood*, **buin** *boon*, **buit** *to boot*, **buið** *booth*, **buizm** *bosom*, **duin** *done*, **fluid** *flood*, **fuid** *food*, **fuit** *foot*, **guid** *good*, **guis** *goose*, **kruidl** *to shrink or cower with cold, fear or pain*, **kuil** *cool*, **muid** *mood*, **muild** *confusion, bad temper*, **muin** *moon*, **nuin** *noon*, **pruiv** (OE. **prōfian** from Lat. **probāre**) *to prove*, **ruid** *rood*, **ruif** *roof*, **ruit** *root*, **skuil** *school*, **smuið** *smooth*, **spuin** *spoon*, **stuid** *stood*, **stuil** *stool*, **suin** *soon*, **suit** *soot*, **tuil** *tool*, **tuip** *tooth*, **šuin** *shoes*, **uid** *hood*, **uif** *hoof*, **uin** (ME. **hōnen**) *to harass, treat badly*.

§ 164. **ō** has become **iu** before **k**, **m**, and when the vowel has come to stand finally in the mod. dialect.

(a) Before **k** : **briuk** *brook*, **iuk** *hook*, **kriuk** *crook*, **liuk** *to look*, **niuk** *nook*, **riuk** *rook*, **šiuk** *shook*, **tiuk** *took*.

bük *book*, and **kük** *cook* have been borrowed from the literary language.

(b) Before **m** : **blium** *bloom*, **brium** *broom*, **dlium** *gloom*, **dium** *doom*, **gium** *gum*, **lium** *loom*.

(c) When final in the mod. dialect : **biu** *bough*, **diu** *to do*, **driu** *drew*, **iniu** (plural) *enough*, **pliu** *plough*, **sliu** *slew*, **tiu** *too*.

šū *shoe* has been borrowed from the literary language, cp. the pl. form **šuin** § 163. **ō** appears as **i** in **inif** (sing.) *enough*.

§ 165. ō has become ue before r: d̄lue(r) (ME. glōren) *to stare*, flue(r) *floor*, muē(r) *moor*.

§ 166. ōw has become ou: dlou *to glow*, flou *to flow*, grou *to grow*, stou *to stow*.

§ 167. ōht became oht already in OE. (Sievers, OE. Gr. § 125), and has become out in the W. dialect, cp. § 101: brout *brought*, sout *sought*, þout *thought*.

§ 168. ō has become ou in: skoup *scoop*.

§ 169. Shortenings of old ō.

- (a) To o: blōsm *blossom*, foste(r) *foster*, foðe(r) *fodder*, kom (OE. cōm) *came*, soft *soft*, shod *shod*, tof *tough*.
- (b) To u: bruðe(r) *brother*, dluv *glove*, duz *dost*, does, mundē *Monday*, munþ *month*, muðe(r) *mother*, sluf (OE. slōg) *slough*, tuðe(r) *the other*, uðe(r) *other*.

§ 170. ō has become e in wednzdē (OE. wōdnes-dæg) *Wednesday*.

ū.

§ 171. ū has generally become ā: ā *how*, āl *owl*, āmive(r) *however*, ās *house*, āt *out*, bā *to bow*, bān (O. Icel. būenn, lit. bound; generally used in the sense of *going*, as wie(r) te bān? *where art thou going?* am bān dān tloin *I am going down the lane*), brā *brow*, brān *brown*, bāt (OE. būtan, be-ūtan) *without*, e-bāt *about*, dān *down*, dāst *dust*, dlāmi (not the same word as *gloomy* which is dlumi § 164) *sad*, downcast, drāzi *drowsy*, fāl *foul*, ugly, kā *cow*, krād *crowd*, lād *loud*, lās *louse*, mās *mouse*, māþ *mouth*, nā *now*, rām *room*, rāst *rust*, prād *proud*, sāk *to suck*, sāþ *south*, slām (OE. slūma) *slumber*, sprāt (cp. ME. sprūte, M. Low Germ. sprūte) *to sprout*, šrād *shroud*, tān *town*,

tlād *cloud*, **tlāt** *clout*, **trāst** (ME. *trūsten*) *to trust*, **ðā** (accented form) *thou*, **pāzn** *thousand*.

§ 172. ū has become āe before a following r: **āe(r)** (accented form) *our*, **kāe(r)** **dān** (ME. *couren*, Swed. *kūra* *to cover*) *to bend down, sit down*, **sāe(r)** *sour*, **šāe(r)** *shower*.

But we have ē in **pēzde** *Thursday*.

§ 173. **doēn** *down, feathers*, seems to have been borrowed from the literary language.

§ 174. ū was shortened to u at an early period in: **busk** (ME. *busken* from O. Icel. *būask* *to get oneself ready*) *to go about from place to place singing and playing for money*, **druft** *drought*, **duv** *dove*, **fus** *fuss*, **kud** (accented form) *could*, **plum** *plum*, **ruf** *rough*, **uni-sukl** *honeysuckle*, **sup** *to drink*, **sup**, **šuv** *to shove*, **þum** *thumb*, **ulet** *owl*, **up** *up*, **uðe(r)** *udder*, **uz** (accented form) *us*, **uzbn** *husband*.

It has been weakened to e in the unaccented particle **bēd** *but*.

ȳ.

§ 175. ȳ, the i-umlaut of ū, has become ai: **aid** *hide, skin*, **aiv** *hive*, **braid** *bride*, **brain** *brine*, **drai** *dry*, **draip** *to drip*, **daiv** *to dive*, **kait** *kite*, **lais** *lice*, **mais** *mice*, **praid** *pride*, **skai** *sky*.

§ 176. It has become aie before a following r: **aie(r)** *to hire*, **faie(r)** *fire*, **maie(r)** *mire*.

§ 177. It underwent early shortening to i in: **filþ** *filth*, **idn** (pp. from which was formed a new present id *to hide*), **litl** *little*, **lits** (retained only in the game of lits en gēts lit. *littles and greats*, a game played by boys with brass buttons, clog clasps, or small pieces of brass of any kind. Two lits

have the value of one **gēt**; cp. P. B. Beitr. ix. p. 365-7). **þiml** *thimble*, **wiš** *to wish*.

§ 178. **ȳ** (?) has become **u** in **þrust** *to thrust*.

3. The Diphthongs.

ēa.

§ 179. OE. **ēa** has generally become **iə:** **biem** *beam*, **bien** *bean*, **biet** *to beat*, **bried** *bread*, **died** *dead*, **dief** *deaf*, **dieþ** *death*, **driem** *dream*, **e-gien** *again, against*, **ięd** *head*, **ięp** *heap*, **ie(r)** *ear*, **ięst** *east*, **ięstę(r)** *Easter*, **lięd** *lead*, **lief** *leaf*, **be-lief** *belief*, **nię(r)** *near*, **pie-kok** *peacock*, **siem** *seam*, **stiem** *steam*, **stiep** *steep*, **strię** (WS. **strēa**, O. North. **strē**, Sievers, OE. Gr. § 250, note 2) *straw*, **striem** *stream*, **šięf** *sheaf*, **tiem** *team*, **tšięp** *cheap*, **þrięp** (OE. **þrēapian** *to rebuke*) *to contradict*, **þriętn** *to threaten*.

§ 180. **ēaw** has become **eu:** **deu** *dew*, **eu** *to hew*, **feu** (OE. **fēawe**) *few*, **šeu** *to show*, **teu** (OE. **tēawian**) *to work zealously*.

But we have **oe** in **roe** (OE. **hrēaw**) *raw*; which presupposes a form **hrāw** (§ 123).

§ 181. It has become **i** in: **i** (plural **in**) *eye*, **tšik** *cheek*. The latter word has probably been borrowed from the literary language.

§ 182. It has become **ei** in: **ei** (OE. **hēah**) *high*, **nei** (OE. **nēah**) *nigh, near*. The ME. forms **heh** and **neh** would regularly become diphthongized to **ei**, see § 87.

§ 183. It has become **ee** in: **flee** (OE. **flēan**, Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 211) *to skin*, **neebe(r)** *neighbour*.

§ 184. O. Norse **au** has become **ou** in : **loup** (O. Icel. **hlaupa**) *to leap, jump, lous* (O. Icel. **lauss**) *loose*; and **oe** in : **goem** (O. Icel. **gaum**) *heed, care, attention, goemles silly, stupid, roet* (O. Icel. **rauta** *to roar*) *to bray*.

§ 185. **ēa** has become **ē** through absorption of **r** in : **gēt** *great*.

§ 186. Shortenings of **ēa**:

- (a) To **e** in : **efē(r)** *heifer, lēk leek, red red.*
- (b) To **a** in : **laðē(r)** *lather, tšap chap.*

ēo.

§ 187. OE. **ēo** has generally become **i**: **bī** *bee, bī* (accented form) *to be, bīn been, dīp deep, dli glee, fīnd fiend, flī to fly, flī fly, fīs fleece, frī free, frīz to freeze, krīp to creep, lī to lie, līf (OE. lēof) soon, līvē(r) sooner, rather, līt a light, nī knee, nīz (O. Icel. hniōsa) to sneeze, rīd reed, rīl reel, prīst priest, sī to see, sīð to seethe, snīz to sneeze, tlīv to cleave, trī tree, bē-twīn between, þī thigh, þīf thief, þrī three, wīd weed, wīl wheel.*

But we have **tšiuz** to choose (§ 366).

§ 188. It has become **ie** before a following **r**: **bie(r)** *beer, diə(r) dear, driəri dreary.*

§ 189. Before **r + consonant** it became shortened to **e** already in ME., and then had the same further development as old **e** before **r + consonant** (§ 87): **dālin** (OE. **dēorling**, ME. **derring**) *darling, fādin* (OE. **fēorðung**, ME. **ferthing**) *farthing.*

§ 190. **ēow** has become **iu**: **bliu** *blew, briu* *to brew, griu* *grew, jiup* *youth, kriu* *crew, niu* *new, niu* *knew, riu* *to*

rue, sniu (§ 377) *it snowed, tliu clew, triu true, triup truth,*
siu sowed, priu threw.

But in the following words we have *eu* which points to an old ēaw (§ 180): *eu yew, seu to sew, tšeū to chew.* We have *oue* in: *foue(r)* (OE. *fēower*, but ME. *fōwer*, which would regularly become *foue(r)* in the dialect, § 166) *four,* *fouet* (OE. *fēowerðā*) *fourth,* *fouetin* (OE. *fēowertēne*) *fourteen.* And *āe* in: *jāe(r)* (accented form) *your.* This last word has been influenced by *āe(r)* *our*, § 172.

§ 191. The following two words remain unclassed: *šū* (accented form) *she, šuit to shoot.*

§ 192. Early shortenings of ēo:

- (a) To *e* in: *brest breast, fel* (pret.) *fell, frend friend,* *step-faðe(r)* *step-father.* Anglian *ēo* (=WS. *ie*) has been shortened to *e* in: *dēpp depth, ten ten.*
- (b) To *o* in: *foti forty, fotnit fortnight.*
- (c) To *i* in: *divl devil, sik sick, e tūþri* lit. *a two (or) three, a few.*
- (d) To *e* in: *se ðe* lit. *see thou, look!* *þrepms threepence.*

Elision of *e.*

§ 193. The *e* is elided in the diphthongs and triphthongs *ee, ie, oe, ue, āe, aie, iue, oue,* when they occur finally and the next word begins with a vowel; thus *gue* but *gu uem go home, me ai may I,* but *mee wī* (§ 393), *noe* but *a no im I know him,* and similarly for the others.

CHAPTER IV.

THE FRENCH ELEMENT.

In the following treatment of the French element in the W. dialect, the present pronunciation of literary English has, in most cases, been taken as the starting point. The transcription of the lit. English vowel sounds is based on that given in Sweet's Primer of Spoken English, pp. 7-8, and is as follows:—

o	as in just, dozen, double.
ā	„ grant, art, master.
ai	„ fine, pie, try.
au	„ doubt, powder.
æ	„ value, rat.
e	„ debt, measure.
ei	„ bacon, bailiff, pay.
ee	„ pair, chair.
ē	„ furnish, journey.
i	„ dinner, pity.
ij	„ beak, secret, beef, grief.
ie	„ fierce, clear.
o	„ jolly, profit.
oi	„ boil, poison.
ou	„ roast, notice.

- ō „ pork, daub, false.
 u „ put, butcher.
 uw „ fruit, blue.
 ue „ sure, poor.

§ 194. Lit. Engl. *æ* (written *a*) appears as *a* : *abit habit*, *aktli actually*, *ali aisle, alley*, *arend* (ME. *araine*, O. Fr. *araigne*) *spider*, *avek havoc*, *baril barrel*, *damidž damage*, *faks facts*, *galek* (O. Fr. *galc*) *lefthand*, *galep to gallop*, *galn gallon*, *garit garret*, *gran-faðe(r)*, *gram-faðe(r)* *grandfather*, *kap cap*, *kapil* (Fr. *capel* *a little hat*, Cotgr.) *a piece of leather sewn over a hole in a boot or shoe*, *karit carrot*, *lamp lamp*, *mane(r) manner*, *map* (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. *sub mop*) *a mop*, *mare to match a pattern*, *natreł (natrø-bl)* *natural*, *pantri pantry*, *ratn* (O. Fr. *raton*) *rat*, *salit salad*, *skafli scaffold*, *skafin scaffolding*, *stati statue*, *tali to agree, be right*, *te liv tali to live together without being married*, *tšapil chapel*, *vali valley*, *vale value*.

§ 195. Lit. Engl. has *ā* where the W. dial. has *a* in : *basted* *bastard*, *branš branch*, *grant to grant*, *paste(r)* *pasture*, *plant plant*.

But *ee* in : *bees bass*, *leerem alarum*, *meeste(r) master*, *pleeste(r) plaster*.

§ 196. Lit. Engl. has *ei* (written *a*), but W. dial. *a* in : *apren apron*, *stapl staple*.

But we have *moendž mange*.

§ 197. *a* has become *e* before *a* following *g*, *n*, *š*, *cp.*
 § 59 :

dregn dragon.

blenk blank, *blenkit blanket*, *kerke(r)* (ME. *cancren*) *to corrode*, *lenwidž language*, *plenk plank*, *renk rank*.

beſfl bashful, *feſn fashion*, *peſn passion*, *seſ sash*.

§ 198. *al* has become *oe* in the combinations *lk*, *lm*, *ll*, cp. § 62.

goeki (but *galek* § 326) *left handed*, **boem** *balm*, **oeminak** *almanac*, **oemend** *almond*, **boel** *ball*.

§ 199. *al* in the combination *ld* has become *ou*, cp. § 64: **skoud** *to scald*.

The same sound also occurs in **fout** (ME. *faute*) *fault*.

§ 200. *a* has become *o* before a following *n* in: **dons** *dance*, **ont** *aunt*, **trons** *trance*, **tšons** *chance*, **tšont** *chant*.

§ 201. *a* has become *e* in: **redis** *radish*.

§ 202. *a* has been retained where in the lit. language it has become *o* through the influence of the preceding *w* in: **kwaleti** *quality*, **kwari** *stone-quarry*, **warənd** *to warrant*, **walep** (cp. Fr. *galoper* *to curry, use rudely*, Cotgr.) *to beat, flog*.

§ 203. *ar* in the combination *r + consonant* has become *ee*, which shows that *ar* in this combination was pronounced differently in Engl. and Fr. words in the ME. period; cp. § 61.

bebe(r) *barber*, **beedž** *barge*, **beegn** *bargain*, **beete(r)** *to barter*, **deet** *to dart*, **eet** *art, skill*, **geed** *guard*, **geedn** *garden*, **geete(r)** *garter*, **keed** *card*, **keekes** (Fr. *carquasse*, Cotgr.) *body, carcase*, **kweet** *quart*, **kweete(r)** *quarter*, **peedn** *pardon*, **peesl** *parcel*, **peet** *part*, **peetne(r)** *partner*, **skeel** *scarlet*, **tšeedž** *charge*.

§ 204. Lit. Engl. *ei* (written *a, ai (ay), ei*) appears in the W. dial. as *ee*: **beekn** *bacon*, **beel** *bale*, **beeli** (bum-*beeli*, cp. O. Fr. *baili*) *bailiff*, **beet** *to abate*, **bleem** *blame*, **bree** (ME. *braein*, O. Fr. *breier*) *to beat, pound*, **deendže(r)** *danger*, **deenti** *dainty*, **deet** *date*, **deevi** *affidavit*, **eebl** *able*, **eedž** *age*, **eem** *to aim, intend*, **eonšn** *ancient*, **feed** *fade, feel*

*to fail, feent to faint, fees face, feep faith, feeve(r) to favour, resemble in appearance or manners, fleem flame, gee gay, ingeedž to engage, greenz (pl.) malt which has been used in brewing beer, grees grace, great grate, keedž cage, kees case, lees lace, meesn mason, neete(r) nature, pee pay, peedž page, peel pale, peen pain, peen pane of glass, peent paint, pees pace, peest (but pasti *pasty*) paste, pleen plain, plees place, pleet plate, pree (but pre-ðe (*I*) pray thee) to pray, preet to prate, babble, preez to praise, reedž rage, reet rate, seef safe, seekrid sacred, seem (often called swain-seem, Ancren Riwle seim, OE. seime *adipe*, Ps. lxii. 6, E. E. T. S. No. 92, from O. Fr. *sain*) lard, seent (but before names sant) saint, seev to save, skeelz scales, steebl stable, streendž strange, teebl table, teele(r), teelje(r) tailor, teest taste, tleem to claim, treel (Fr. *trailler*) to drag, treen train, tšeef to chafe, tšeeme(r) chamber, tšeendž change, veen vein, weet to wait.*

NOTE.—*contrary* is kontréeri.

§ 205. Before a simple r we have the same development as the lit. language: *pee(r)* pair, *pee(r)* to peel, *tše(r)* chair.

e.

§ 206. e (written e, ea) in the lit. language has generally remained in the W. dialect: bezl to embezzle, demek (from epidemic) potato disease, demekt diseased (of potatoes), det debt, dželes jealous, dželi jelly, e-sem1 to assemble, fend to provide for oneself, fent remnant of a piece of cloth, fezn pheasant, ges to guess, lete(r) letter, letis lettuce, mel (Fr. mail) mallet, mel (ME. mellen, medlen, O.Fr. medler) to meddle, mend to mend, meze(r) measure, pleze(r) pleasure, prentis apprentice, sens sense, ses assessment, tax, spekteklz

spectacles, treml to tremble, treze(r) treasure, vente(r) to venture, vesl vessel.

But *fliem phlegm, siene senna.*

§ 207. *er* has become *ā* before a following consonant: *konsán concern, pāsn parson, sādžn sergeant, sāmen sermon, sāvnt servant, sāvis service, tlāk clerk, vāment vermin, vāniš varnish.*

In the following two words we have *a*: *arend* (O.Fr. *errant*) *notoriously bad, sare* (rarely *sāv*) *to serve*. On *sare* see Behrens, Beiträge zur Geschichte der französischen Sprache in England, p. 91. *iə* in: *ieb herb*, and *e* in: *tšeri cherry.*

§ 208. *e* has become *a* before a following *r* in *tarie(r)* (ME. *terrere*) *terrier dog, vari very.*

But *pie(r) pear.*

§ 209. *e* has become *i* before a following nasal in: *indžói to enjoy, indžn engine, ingeedž to engage, ink ink, lints lentils, simetri cemetery, šimi chemise.*

tribl treble (in music) from contamination with *triple*, and *pribl threefold* from contamination with *pribi*.

§ 210. *e* has become *a* in *saléri celery*, cp. *salary* sub *celery* in N.E.D.

i.

§ 211. *i* has generally remained in the W. dialect: *dine(r) dinner, dizml dismal, finiš to finish, gimlek* (this word has now almost gone out of use, its place being taken by *gimlit*) *gimlet, gizn to choke, gizn* (Fr. *guisern*, Cotgr. sub *gesier*) *gizzard, konsiðe(r) to consider, limit limit, list list, list to enlist, live(r) to deliver, miníste(r) minister, mins mince, mistšif mischief, pidžn pigeon, pik pickaxe,*

pinien *opinion*, **piti** *pity*, **rive(r)** *river*, **sipl** *single*, **sižez** *scissors*, **skripte(r)** *scripture*, **tift** (cp. ME. *tiffen* from O. Fr. *tiffer* to *adorn*) *condition, state, order*, **tšimli** *chimney*, **twilt** *quilt*.

§ 212. i has become e in : **lenit** *linnet*, **rebit** *rivet*, **redžeste(r)** *to register*, **rens** *to rinse*.

§ 213. i has become e in **sperit** *spirit*; and a in **krakit** *cricket (game)*.

O .

§ 214. Lit. Engl. short o = W. dial. o : **boni** *nice, pretty*, **džoli** *jolly*, **džosl** *to jostle*, **kole(r)** *collar*, **kotn** *cotton*, **lodž** *to lodge*, **mot**, **moti** (French **motte**, Cotgr., edit. 1673) *a mark at quoits*, **obstakl** *obstacle*, **oke-daik** (Fr. *oker* Cotgr.) *small stream of iron-water*, **one(r)** *honour*, **rok** *rock*, **poridž** *porridge*, **posnit** (O. Fr. *poçonet*) *saucepan, pot pot*, **profit** *profit*, **sođe(r)** *solder*.

§ 215. o has become u in : **nuvl** *novel*, **nuvis** *novice*.

§ 216. Lit. Engl. oi = W. dial. oi : **boil** *to boil*, **džoi** *joy*, **džoint** *joint*, **e-noi** *to annoy*, **koit** *quoit*, **coit**, **loin** *loin*, **moist** *moist*, **moiste(r)** *moisture*, **noiz** *noise*, **oil** *oil*, **ointment** *ointment*, **oistə(r)** *oyster*, **point** *point*, **poizn** *poison*, **soil** *soil*, *ground*, **spoil** *to spoil*, **tšois** *choice*, **vois** *voice*, **voiđe(r)** *large clothes' basket*.

§ 217. Lit. Engl. ou (written oa) = W. dial. o in : **gol** (only used in the game of **lits en gěts** § 177, O. Fr. *gaul*) *goal*, **rost** *to roast*.

§ 218. Lit. Engl. ou (written, o, oo, oa) = W. dial. ue in : **bruetš** *brooch*, **kuetš** *coach*, **nuebl** *noble*, **nuetis** *notice*, **pueni** *pony*, **puest** *post*, **puezi** *nosegay*, **rueb** *robe*, **rueg** *rogue*, **tluek** *cloak*.

§ 219. Lit. Engl. **ou** (written **o, oa**)=W. dial. **oi** in : **broits** *to broach*, **doit** *to dote*, **koit** *coat*, **loitš** *loach*, **tlois** *close, narrow*, **tloiz** *to close*, **toist** *to toast*.

§ 220. Lit. Engl. **ou** (written **o, oa, ou, ow**)=W. dial. **ou** in : **boul** *bowl*, **koul** (O. Fr. **coillir**) *to rake*, **moud** *mould, model*, **poutri** *poultry*, **pouts** *to poach*, **roul** *to roll*, **soudže(r)** *soldier*.

But we have **púltis** *poultice*.

NOTE.—The first element of the W. diphthong is not the **o** in **not**. See § 7.

§ 221. Lit. Engl. **uw** (written **oo**)=W. dial. **ui**: **buit** *boot*, **fuil** *fool*, **gruin** (ME. **groin**, O. Fr. **groing**) *snout of a pig*.

§ 222. Lit. Engl. **uə** (written **oor**)=W. dial. **ue**: **pue(r)** *poor*, **pueli** *poorly, ill*.

§ 223. Lit. Engl. long open **ō** sound (written **or** before a following consonant)=W. dial. **ue** in : **fuedž** *forge*, **fues** *force*, **kued** *cord*, **puek** *pork*, **puešn** *portion*, **puetə(r)** *porter*.

But we have **foefit** *to forfeit*, **foem** *form*, **foetn** *fortune*, **koene(r)** *corner*, **oeðe(r)** *order*.

§ 224. **ue** occurs before single **r** in **dlueri** *glory*, **stueri** *story*. And **e** in **ferin** *foreign*.

§ 225. Lit. Engl. long open **ō** (written **au, aw**)=W. dial. **oe** in : **doeb** (ME. **daubin**, O. Fr. **dauber**) *to daub, smear*, **džoem** (Fr. **jaumbe**, Cotgr.) *the side post of a door or chimney piece*, **džoenes jaundice**, **froed** *fraud*, **koese** *cause-way*, **poe** *paw*, **poez** (O. Fr. **poulser**, **posser**) *to kick, soës* *sauce*.

But we have short **o** in **be-kos, e-kos, kos** *because, fols false; in reference to a child, implying that it is shrewd and witty beyond its years*.

u.

§ 226. Lit. Engl. **v** (written **u**, **o**, **ou**)=W. dial. **u**: **bukit** *bucket*, **buldž** *to bulge*, **butn** *button*, **buzed** (O. Fr. *busart*) *butterfly*, **dlutn** *glutton*, **dubl** *double*, **duzn** *dozen*, **džudž** *judge*, **džust** *just*, **frunt** *front*, **gruml** *to grumble*, **gulit** *gullet*, *channel for water*, **gute(r)** *gutter*, **guzl** *to swallow greedily*, **krust** *crust*, **kruš** *to crush*, **kule(r)** *colour*, **kumfet** *comfort*, **kumpni** *company*, **kuntri** *country*, **kupl** *couple*, **kusted** *custard*, **kustm** *custom*, **kuve(r)** *to cover*, **kuzin**, **kuzn** *cousin*, **muni** (*a commoner word is bras*) *money*, **munril** *mongrel*, **musted** *mustard*, **mutn** *mutton*, **muzl** *muzzle*, **nume(r)** *number*, **plume(r)** *plumber*, **pulp** *pulp*, **rikuve(r)** *to recover*, **rubiš** *rubbish*, **sudn** *sudden*, **sufe(r)** *to suffer*, **sumen** *to summon*, **supe(r)** *supper*, **stuf** *stuff*, **trubl** *trouble*, **trunk** *trunk*, **tšuk** *to throw*, **pitch**, **tun** *tun*, **tutš** *to touch*, **uml** *humble*, **unien** *onion*, **unkl** *uncle*.

But we have **foisti fusty**.

§ 227. Lit. Engl. **u** (written **u**, and mostly occurring after labials)=W. dial. **u**: **bušl** *bushel*, **butše(r)** *butcher*, **bulit** *bullet*, **puli** *pulley*, **pulit** *pullet*, **puš** *to push*, **put** *to put*.

But we have **siuge(r)** *sugar*, see § 310, 1; **puilpit** *pulpit*.

§ 228. Lit. Engl. **ē** (written **ur**, **our** before a following consonant)=W. dial. **ē**, see § 113 a: **bēl** (ME. *burle*) *to pick out small pieces of straw, etc. from flannel or cloth*, **distēb** *to disturb*, **džēni** *journey*, **fēniš** *to furnish*, **fēnite(r)** *furniture*, **kēn** *currant*, **nēs** *nurse*, **pēs** *purse*, **tēn** *to turn*, **tēnēp** *turnip*, **ēt** *to hurt*.

ai.

§ 229. Lit. Engl. ai (written i, ie, y)=W. dial. ai: *ed-vais* *advice*, *ed-vaiz* *to advise*, *e-plai* *to apply*, *fain* *fine*, *frai* *to fry*, *konträiv* *to contrive*, *krai* *cry*, *nais* *nice*, *pai* *pie*, *paint* *pint*, *prais* *price*, *praiz* *to lift with a lever*, *rais* *rice*, *sailm* *asylum*, *sain* *sign*, *saizez* *assizes*, *straiv* *to strive*, *tais* *to entice*, *trai* *to try*, *traifl* *trifle*.

But *tšiene* *china ware*.

ai also occurs in: *džais* (O. Fr. *giste*) *joist*, *paik* *to pick*, *select*.

e-blidž (pp. *e-blitšt*) *to oblige*, and *leelék* *lilac*, still remain to be explained.

§ 230. Lit. Engl. aie=W. dial. aie: *dizaie(r)* *desire*, *kwaiet* *quiet*, *raiet* , *umpaie(r)* *umpire*, *vaielot* *violet*.

ij.

§ 231. Lit. Engl. ij (written ea, ei, e, ee, ie) appears in the W. dial. as ie in: *biek* *beak*, *biest* *beast*, but *bies* *cows*, *disiet* *deceit*, *disiev* *to deceive*, *flebl* *feeble*, *flet* *feat*, *flest* *feast*, *flete(r)* *feature*, *gries* *grease*, *iège(r)* *eager*, *iegl* *eagle*, *iekwl* *equal*, *iez* *ease*, *nies* *niece*, *niet* *neat*, *tidy*, *piel* *to appeal*, *pies* *peace*, *plied* *to plead*, *pliez* *to please*, *riel* *real*, *riezn* *reason*, *risiet* *receipt*, *recipe*, *risiev* *to receive*, *siekrit* *secret*, *sies* *to cease*, *siezn* *season*, *tie* *tea*, *triet* *treat*, *trietyl* *treacle*, *tšiet* *to cheat*, *viel* *veal*.

§ 232. Lit. Engl. ij=W. dial. i in: *bif* *beef*, *e-grī* *to agree*, *grif* *grief*, *pip* (pp. *pept*) *to peep*, *pis* *piece*.

§ 233. Lit. Engl. ie=W. dial. ie in: *fles* *fierce*, *tlie(r)* *clear*.

§ 234. Lit. Engl. ij W. dial. ei in: *dein* *dean*, *preits* *to preach*.

ai in : **bastail** (Fr. **bastille**) *workhouse, union.*

ee in : **konseet** *conceit.*

i in : **pil** *to peel, pilinz* *the peels of potatoes, etc.*

e in : **mezlz** *measles.*

au.

§ 235. Lit. Engl. **au** (written **ou, ow**) appears in the W. dial as ā: **āl** *to howl, āns* *ounce, bānti* *bounty, dāt* *doubt, e-kānt* *account, e-lā, lā* *to allow, e-mānt* *amount, frān* *to frown, gān* *gown, gāt* *gout, kānsl* *to counsel, kānt* *to count, kātš* *couch, krān* *crown, lāns* *an allowance of refreshment or money, mānt* *to mount, māt* (Lat. **mūtāre**) *to moult, pāðe(r)* *powder, rānd* *round, sānd* *sound, noise, stāt* *stout, tā-il* (also tail) *towel, trā-il* *trowel, trāns* *to beat, flog, vā* *vow.*

au appears as ū in : **trūzez** *trousers.*

§ 236. Lit. Engl. **aue**=W. dial. **āe**: **āe(r)** *hour, divāe(r)* *to devour, flāe(r)* *flower, flour, pāe(r)* *power, tāe(r)* *tower.*

juw.

§ 237. Lit. Engl. **juw** (written **eau, ue, u, ui, ew, iew**) is ū in the W. dialect : **biuti** *beauty, diu* *due, diuti* *duty, fluil* *fuel, flute(r)* *future, ius* *use, iuneti* *unity, iuniēn* *union, iusfl* *useful, iusles* *useless, iuz* *to use, miul* *mule, donkey, miuzik* *music, piu* *pew, pius* *puce colour, rifiu* *to refuse, siut* *suit, stiupid* *stupid, viu* *view.*

But we have ā in : **kākume(r)** *cucumber.*

jue.

§ 238. Lit. Engl. **jue** (written **ure**)=W. dial. **ſue**: **kiue(r)** *cure, məniue(r)* *manure, piue(r)* *pure.*

uw.

§ 239. Lit. Engl. uw (written ue, ui, u, and mostly occurring after l, r, s) is ſu in the W. dialect: **bliu** *blue*, **bliuz** (pl.) *delirium tremens*, **fliu** *flue*, **fliut** *flute*, **seliut** *to salute*.

friut *fruit*, **griuil** *gruel*, **rikriut** *to recruit*, **riubub** *rhubarb*, **riul** *rule*, **riume(r)** *rumour*, **riuin** *ruin*.

siu *to sue*, **siuit** *suet*.

ue.

§ 240. Lit. Engl. ue=W. dial. iue: **siue(r)** *sure*, **siueli** *surely*, **unsiue(r)** *uncertain*.

CHAPTER V.

VOWELS IN UNACCENTED SYLLABLES.

§ 241. Diphthongs and short and long vowels in unaccented syllables have regularly been weakened to *e*, *i*, or the vowel has disappeared altogether. In the latter case, when an *l*, *m*, *n* followed, it has become vocalic.

1. *e*.

§ 242. *a.* In initial syllables followed by the principal accent:

befue(r) before, *begin* to begin, and similarly in all other words containing this prefix ; *fegetn* (pp.) forgot, *ebāt* (also *bāt*) about, without, *ebūn* above, *efled* afraid, *efued* to afford, *efue(r)* before, *egeet* in action, at work, *egien* again, against, *egrī* to agree, *egue* ago, *ekin* akin, *ekos* (also *kos*) because, *elaiv* alive, *eluen* alone, *emēr* among, *enent* opposite, *enoi* to annoy, *eplai* to apply, *eseml* to assemble, *estied* instead, *ewee* away, *meniue(r)* manure, *seliut* salute, *te-moen* to-morrow.

But we have *edikéet* to educate, *ekuedinlái* accordingly, *kontréeri* contrary, *redžéstē(r)* to register, *siuelí* surely, *spektéklz* spectacles.

§ 243. b. In syllables preceded by the principal accent :

basted *bastard*, **baleks** *testiculi*, **bulek** *bullock*, **buzəd** *butterfly*, **dželes** *jealous*, **džoenes** *jaundice*, **figwet** *figwort*, **galep** *to gallop*, **gimlek** *gimlet*, **kēsmes** *Christmas*, **kolep** *slice of bacon*, **koese** *causeway*, **kubed** *cupboard*, **kustəd** *custard*, **lavrek** *lark*, **leelek** *lilac*, **loped** *clotted, covered with dirt*, **mare** *to match a pattern*, **musted** *mustard*, **otšəd** *orchard*, **omest** *almost*, **oles** *always*, **sakles** *silly, foolish*, **sare** *to serve*, **siene** *senna*, **simetri** *cemetery*, **sičez** *scissors*, **spitek** *spigot*, **šepəd** *shepherd*, **sterep** *stirrup*, **tēnəp** *turnip*, **ulet** *owl*, **unded** *hundred*, **vale** *value*, **winde** *window*.

are *arrow*, **bare** *barrow*, **bore** *to borrow*, **fale** *fallow*, **fole** *to follow*, **fere** *furrow*, **jare** *yarrow*, **jole** *yellow*, **mare** *marrow*, **mede** *meadow*, **nare** *narrow*, **ole** *hollow*, **pile** *pillow*, **sale** *sallow*, **sore** *sorrow*, **spare** *sparrow*, **swole** *to swallow*, **swole** *swallow*, **šade** *shadow*, **šale** *shallow*, **tale** *tallow*, **wide** *widow*, **wile** *willow*.

ame(r) *hammer*, **bleđe(r)** *bladder*, **bute(r)** *butter*, **fađe(r)** *father*, **gane(r)** *gander*, **geđe(r)** *to gather*, **keňke(r)** *to rust, corrode*, **neebə(r)** *neighbour*, **oeđe(r)** *either*, **pleeste(r)** *plaster*, **skute(r)** *to spill*, **slume(r)** *slumber*, **šuđe(r)** *to shudder*, **tarie(r)** *terrier*, **þune(r)** *thunder*, **unsiuə(r)** *uncertain*, **unə(r)** *hunger*, **wote(r)** *water*.

fénite(r) *furniture*, **flute(r)** *future*, **moiste(r)** *moisture*, **neete(r)** *nature*, **paste(r)** *pasture*, **pikte(r)** *picture*.

meze(r) *measure*, **pleze(r)** *pleasure*, **treze(r)** *treasure*.

But we have **čeminak** *almanac*, **bástail** *union, work-house*, **óbstakl** *obstacle*, **riúbub** *rhubarb*.

In compounds, some of which have been given above : **beekes** *bakehouse*, **koiles** *coalhouse*, **wākes** *union, work-house*, **wešes** *washhouse*, **alide** *holiday*, **jestəde** *yesterday*, **wāte** (*lit. work-day*) *week-day*, **sunde** *Sunday*, and similarly

for the other days of the week, **nek-leþ** neck cloth, *hand-kerchief*, **baked** backward, **fored** forward, **tādz** towards, **forediš** rather forward, **oeked** awkward, **oepęþ** halfpenny worth, **peneþ** pennyworth, **sumet** something, anything.

2. i.

§ 244. a. In initial syllables followed by the principal accent :

indžoi to enjoy, *iøgeedž* to engage, **disiet** deceit, **disiev** to deceive, **ministe(r)** minister.

§ 245. b. In syllables preceded by the principal accent :

āvis(t) harvest, **blenkit** blanket, **bulit** bullet, **damidž** damage, **ienis(t)** earnest, **inif** (sing.) enough, pl. **iniu**, **ferin** foreign, **fotnit** fortnight, **gulit** water channel, **karit** carrot, **lenit** linnet, **letis** lettuce, **olin** holly, **posnit** saucepan, **puil-pit** pulpit, **pūltis** poultice, **salit** salad, **sperit** spirit, **rebit** rivet, **rediš** radish.

bāli barley, **beeli** bailiff, **beli** belly, **beri** berry, **beri** to bury, **bodi** body, but **nuebdi** nobody, **boni** nice, pretty, **dizi** dizzy, **emti** empty, **evi** heavy, **eri** hurry, row, disturbance, **kani** knowing, intelligent, skilful, nimble, **leødi** lady, **meri** merry, **moni** many, **nevi** nephew, **oepni** halfpenny, but **oepęþ** halfpenny worth, **oni** any, **peni** penny, but **peneþ** pennyworth, **popi** poppy, **pratli** gently, softly, **rudi** ruddy, **sili** silly, **slipi** slippery, **sori** sorry, **snikit** a small passage, **stati** statue, **šabi** shabby, **šimi** chemise, **tali** to agree, **þēti** thirty, **ueli** holy, **uenli** lonely, **vali** valley, **vari** very, **wéri** to worry.

fādin farthing, **gezlin** gosling, **imin** evening, **ipin** a cloth placed round the hips of children, **kunin** cunning, **skaftin** shafting, **sperinz** the banns of marriage, **swilinz** thin liquid

food for pigs, šilin shilling, topin the front part of the hair of the head, runin running, and similarly in all present participles and words ending in the lit. language in -ing.

3. Loss of Vowel or Syllable.

§ 246. a. Initial syllables followed by the principal accent:

bāt without, beet to abate, kros across, levn eleven, pinien opinion, prentis apprentice, sailm asylum.

bezl to embezzle, bake tobacco, kos because, lāns allowance, list to enlist, live(r) deliver, lotments allotments, piel to appeal, saieti society, saizez a:sizes, ses to assess, tax, tais to entice, twīn between, vantidž advantage.

deevi affidavit, demek (lit. epidemic) potato disease.

§ 247. b. In syllables preceded by the principal accent:

aktli actually, dif-rnt different, džen-rl general, kumpni company, nat-rl, nat-re-bl natural, nuebdi nobody, navi (lit. navigation ?) canal, oepēþ halfpenny worth, penēþ pennyworth, reg-le(r) regular, sumdi somebody.

Vocalic l :

anl handle, apl apple, ginl a long narrow uncovered passage, gruml to grumble, kanl candle, ketl kettle, kredl cradle, kudl to embrace, sirl single, smitl to infect, spinl spindle, þiml thimble, uml humble.

Vocalic m :

bodm bottom, buism bosom, evm heaven, fadm fathom, fipms five pence, kustm custom, luensm lonely, wizdm wisdom, wise, wi pm weapon.

Vocalic n :

 dn to harden, brimstn brimstone, e n n ancient, fasn to

fasten, fešn fashion, frozn frozen, indžn engine, iŋlnd England, fotn (pp.) fought, foetn fortune, mutn mutton, pidžn pigeon, ratn rat, sāvnt servant, seldn seldom, slidn (pp.) slid, tšozn chosen, pāzn thousand.

Vocalic n :

beəgn bargain, beekn bacon, brokn broken, dokn dock, drukn drunk, drunken, rekn to reckon, spokn spoken, sukn sunk, tuekn token, ugn hip, wegn wagon, wokn to waken.

Svarabhakti.

§ 248. A vowel has been developed between l, r, and a following consonant in : *galek* (O. Fr. *galc*) *left hand*, *sterek* (OE. *stirc*, also *styric*) *heifer*, *tšerep* (ME. *chirpen*) *to chirp*.

Weak Forms and Particles.

§ 249. The following is a fairly complete list, arranged alphabetically, of words which have weak forms caused by the sentence accent. Any other unaccented forms not given here will be found under the headings of pronouns, auxiliary verbs, adverbs, conjunctions, and prepositions.

The auxiliary verb *diu* is never used in asking questions, except when it begins the sentence: *dije* (*deje*) *pink il* (*el*) *diut?* *do you think he will do it?* but *wile diut, pink je?* *will he do it, do you think?* The auxiliary verb *have* (*ev*, *e*; *ev, e*) is often omitted entirely, or perhaps rather has disappeared through assimilation; thus *a dunt I have done it, we funt we have found it*; here *fun* is the pp. and not the pret., *we found it* is *we fant*.

a=I. Chiefly used in direct assertions: *a fan em I found them.*

abed yes but: **abed** ða men ger up suin yes but thou must get up soon.

am, aim, im I am. **aim, am** are used in principal and **im** in subordinate sentences: **aim** or **am** nuen bān tē stop hie(r) I am not going to stop here. **if im wīl inif** if I am well enough.

bi=1. be: wil ðe bi wi em? will they be with them?

= 2. **by:** bi nā by now.

bin been.

bed but.

-d=1. **had:** ðed they had, **ad** I had.

= 2. **would, wouldst:** ðad e tē diut thou wouldst have to do it.

də, di do: dejə or dijə þink el kum? do you think he will come?

duz, dus (voiceless before the t) **does, dost:** þa duz thou dost, but **dus tə?** dost thou?

e, ev have: wis et we shall have it, but **wis ev em** we shall have them.

ez, es hast, has: cp. **duz, dus.**

e=1. a: e boni bān a pretty child.

= 2. **he** (in subordinate sentences and interrogatively, in other cases it is ī).

= 3. **her** (before consonants): e faðe(r) her father.

= 4. **have** (weakest form): ast e dunt if id ed e tšons I should have done it, if I had had a chance.

= 5. **on:** e ði rig on thy back.

= 6. **of** (may be used before a vowel or a consonant, ev only before vowels):

e pund e or ev aplz a pound of apples.

NOTE.—Through e being also the unaccented form of on, it often happens that on is used where we should expect ev, as toef on em the half of them.

ed=1. *had*.

=2. *would*: it **ed** or **ted** *tak e lot* *it would take a lot*.
em or rather **m** (vocalic) *them*: **sam em up** *pick them up*.

en *aɪn*: **en apl an apple**.

en or rather **n** (vocalic)=

1. *and*: **Doed en Eels George and Alice**.

2. *one*: it **wer e guid en** *it was a good one*.

e(r)=1. *or*.

=2. *are*.

et=1. *at*. **et uem at home**.

=2. *that* (cj.): a **sī et im rēr** *I see that I am wrong*.

=3. *who, whom* (rel.): **im et sed sue he who said so, þem et we soe dān trued those whom we saw down the road**.

ev=1. *have* (weakest form before vowels): **ðe med ev ed it bi nā** *they might have had it by now*.

=2. *of* (before vowels): **toef ev e keek** *the half of a tea-cake*.

ez=1. *us*: **giv ez e tūþri** *give us a few* (lit. two or three).

=2. *he has*: **wen ez wést isen** *when he has washed himself*.

=3. *he is*: **wol ez bān** *until he is going*.

=4. *as*.

fe(r) *for*.

frē *from*.

i=1. *in*: **i tās in the house**.

=2. *I* (in subordinate and interrogative sentences, see a): **sali et?** *shall I have it?* **if i ger it if I get it**.

=3. *he* (in direct assertions): **i sez he says**.

inte *into*.

iz *his*, but **is** before voiceless sounds: **a mer iz muðe(r)**
I met his mother, but is faðe(r) his father.

jə=1. *ye, you.*

=2. *your* (before consonants).

=3. *you are* (before consonants) **jə bān, ājə?** *you are going, are you?*

jet=1. *yet.*

=2. *you it: al sel jet I will sell you it.*

ked *could.*

kn (vocalic **n**) *can: ða kn see wot tə laiks thou canst say what thou likest.*

l will: *al l'll, wil we will, etc.*

me=1. *me gi(v) me e feu give me a few.*

=2. *may: ame wēk wol i drop fer out ta keez I may work until I drop for anything thou carest.*

med *might.*

men or rather **mn** (with vocalic **n**)

=1. *must: a men gue I must go.*

=2. *man: diu it, mən do it, man.*

mi *my.*

ne(r)=1. *nor.*

=2. *than (after a comparative).*

net, nt (the form **net** is seldom used. The usual form is **nt**) *not.*

s us (after voiceless consonant): *lets ev em let us have them.*

s, sl: *ðasl, ðas et thou shalt have it.*

sānt *shall not.*

sant *saint (before proper names).*

se *so.*

sed, st *should, shouldst: ða sed or ðast e dunt thou shouldest have done it.*

še *she (in subordinate and interrogative sentences, in other cases šū).*

t=1. *the* : **tman** *the man.*

=2. *it* : **len** **m̄et** *lend me it.*

=3. *art* : **ðat** **ə** *fuil thou art a fool.*

ta, **te** *thou* (in subordinate and interrogative sentences, in other cases **ðā**).

te, **tev** (before vowels) *to.*

ðe *there* : **ðez** *there is, there has, there are.*

ðe=1. *thee* : **a** **spak** **te** **ðe** *I spoke to thee.*

=2. *they* : **mun** **ðe** **stop?** *must they stop?*

=3. *they (are)* : **ðe** **nuen** **se** **ritš** *they are not so rich.*

=4. *they (have)* : **wen** **ðe** **funt** *when they have found it.*

=5. *their* (before consonants).

ði *thy.*

v *have* : **wiv** **sint** *we have seen it.*

wa *why.* The unaccented form of **wai**, cp. **a** beside **ai I**, **wol** beside **wail** *while, until.* It is always used when speaking in an encouraging manner to a person : **wa lad**, **ða men trai why lad, thou must try.**

we=1. *we* : **sal** **we** **gue?** *shall we go?*

=2. *our* (before consonants) **we faðe buits** *our father's boots, but we* **soe** **wer** **ont** *we saw our aunt.*

=3. *we (are)* : **we bān** **te** **d'len** *we are going to the Glen.*

=4. *was, were* : **a** **we liukin fojø** *I was looking for you.*

wed *would.*

wi=1. *with.*

=2. *we* (in direct assertions).

=3. *wilt* : **wite** *wilt thou.*

wol *until, unaccented form of wail (noun) while.*

z=1. *is* : **iz** *he is.*

=2. *has, hast* : **ðaz** *thou hast, iz* *he has.*

CHAPTER VI.

THE CONSONANTS.

The Semi-vowels.

W.

a. Initially.

§ 250. OE. initial w has remained before vowels: *waip* to *wipe*, *weed* to *wade*, *wee(r)* to *spend money*, *wāk* *work*, *wiðe(r)* to *hurl, throw*, *woef* *insipid*, *wote(r)* *water*.

It also appears as w in words of Norse origin: *weeve(r)* to *waver*, *winde* *window*, *wik* *quick*, *alive*, *win* *wing*, *wont* *want*.

In words of French origin we have w in some words and v in others, just as in the lit. language: *warend* to *warrant*, *weedž* *wage*, *weet* to *wait*, *walep* to *beat, flog*, *vari* *very*, *viel* *veal*, *vois* *voice*, *voiðe(r)* a *large clothes' basket*.

It has disappeared in the combination wr: *rait to write*, *ren wrong*. Examples for wl- are wanting.

It has also generally remained in the OE. combinations hw, dw, þw, tw, sw, as *wot* *what*, *wil* *wheel*, *dwinl* to *dwindle*, *dwāf* *dwarf*, *witl* (ME. þwitel) *large carving knife*, *wer* (OE. þwang) *thong*, *wak* to *beat, flog*, *twaiss* *twice*, *twot* *pudendum fem.*, *swiet* to *sweat*, *sweep the handle of a machine*.

kw mostly occurs in French words: **kweet quart**, **kwari quarry**, **kwaleti quality**.

Initial **w** has disappeared in the weak forms of **wil will**, **wod would**, as **al gue I will go**, **id diut**, if **e kud he would do it**, if **he could**.

w has also disappeared in: **kil to kill**, **kud cud**, **sued sword**, **sits such**, **sump a puddle or dirty pool of water**. **tū two**, **ue who**.

b. Medially.

Medial **w** + final vowel have become **e** after consonants: **swole** (OE. *swalwe*) *swallow*, **spare** (OE. *spearwa*) *sparrow*, **jare** *yarrow*, **wide** (OE. *widwe*) *widow*, *widower*.

aw > oe: **tloē** (OE. *clawu*) *claw*, § 63.

āw > oe: **bloē** *to blow*, **noē** *to know*, **sloē** *slow*, **snoē** *snow*, § 123.

eow, ew > eu: **eu** (OE. *eowu*) *ewe*, **streu** (OE. *strewian*) *to strew*, § 85.

ēaw > eu: **deu** (OE. *dēaw*) *dew*, **feu** *few*, **eu** (OE. *hēawan*) *to hew*, § 180.

ēow > iu, eu: **triu** *true*, **riu** *to rue*, **briu** *to brew* **eu** *yew*, **seu** *to sew*, § 190.

īw > iu: **spiu** *to spew*, § 159.

ōw > ou: **dlou** *to glow*, **grou** *to grow*, **frou** *to flow*, § 166.

§ 251. **w** has disappeared in words compounded with **ward**: **bakedz backwards**, **fored forward**, **oeked awkward**, **tādz towards**, § 243; as also in those compounded with **worth**: **oepeþ halfpenny worth**, **peneþ pennyworth**, **siks-peneþ sixpenny worth**, etc.

It has also disappeared in: **midif midwife**, **oles always**, **sumet** (et may here however be the rel. pr.) *something, anything*, **anse(r) answer**, **grunsil groundsel**.

j.

§ 252. OE. initial *j*, mostly written *g*, has had the same development as in lit. Engl.: *jǐ, je ye, you, jie(r) year, jon yon, juek yoke, jurp young*.

§ 253. French *ü*, which has become *juw* in lit. Engl., appears in the W. dial. as a falling diphthong initially, medially, and finally: *ius use, iuneti unity, flute(r) future, viu view*, § 237.

The Liquids.

l.

§ 254. *l* has generally remained unchanged: *lap to wrap up, lat late, lig to lie down, loin lane, lium loom*.

boeld (ME. *balled*) *bald*, *molt* *malt*, *fld* *field*, *mild* *mild*, *wild* *wild*, *bild* *to build*, *flik* *fletch of bacon*, *jole* *yellow*, *tšelte(r)* *to clot, coagulate (of blood)*, *twilt* *quilt*, *nozl* *to beat, thrash*, *blob* *bubble*, *galesez* *braces*.

džoul *to knock, strike*, *käl* *to frown*, *foel* *to fall*, *koil* *coal*, *teel* *tale*, *swiel* *to gutter (of a candle)*.

§ 255. *al* has become *œ* in the combinations *lf*, OE. *lh*, *lk*, *lm*, *ll*, *lv*. For examples see §§ 62, 198. To these add: *omest* *almost*, *œminak* *almanac*, *œmend* *almond*.

al has become *ou* before a following *d*. For examples see §§ 64, 199.

ol has become *ou* before a following consonant. For examples see §§ 103, 220.

§ 256. *l* has also disappeared before a following consonant in: *witš* (OE. *hwelc*) *which*, *sitš* (OE. *swelc*) *such*, *bük* *bulk*, *stüp* (ME. *stolpe*) *a post*.

It has also disappeared in: *wod, wed, -d* (§ 397) *would,*

sud, sed, st (§ 391) *should, sānt shall not, s* (§ 391) *shall, wite?* (§ 397) *wilt thou? wient will not.*

In *fout* (ME. *faute*, Fr. *faute*) *fault*, *māt* (cp. Lat. *mūtāre*) to *moult*, there probably never was an *l* in the dialect forms.

§ 257. Consonantal *l*, when it came to stand finally, has become vocalic after consonants: *adl* to *earn*, *kitl* to *tickle*, *nibl* to *nibble*, *ridl* *sieve*, *satl* to *settle*. For further examples see § 247 *b*.

r.

§ 258. *r*, which is a gently (not strongly as in Scotch) trilled sound, has only remained intact before a following vowel:

raiv to *tear*, *reit* *right*, *ram* to *thrust*, *press*, *rīzd* *rancid (of bacon)*, *brīr* to *bring*, *brek* to *break*, *beri* to *bury*, *fere* *furrow*, *sore* *sorrow*, *sare* to *serve*, *vari* *very*.

r has probably been lost in *aim* (OE. *hrīm*?) *hoarfrost*.

§ 259. Before a following consonant it has entirely disappeared: *bān* (§ 61) *child*, *bied* (§ 68) *beard*, *wāk* (§ 74) *work*, *bēk* (§ 90) *birch*, *boen* (§ 104, 1) *born*, *bued* (§ 104, 2) *board*, *dēst* (§ 113, 1) *durst*, *bēp* (§ 120, 1) *birth*, *aien* (§ 157) *iron*, *dālin* (§ 189) *darling*, *kweet* (§ 203) *quart*, *sāvt* (§ 207) *servant*, *oeðe(r)* (§ 223) *order*, *kēn* (§ 228) *currant*, *faðe(r)* *father*, pl. *faðez*, *swie(r)* to *swear*, but *i swiez he* *swears*.

NOTE.—The above list contains one example only of the various vowels which have been influenced through the absorption of the *r*; for full lists of examples, see the paragraphs enclosed in parentheses.

§ 260. *r*, which has come to stand finally in the modern dialect, is still slightly trilled, but not so strongly as before a following vowel. This is always the case when

the word containing it is used alone, or stands at the end of a sentence. In these positions it is never weakened into a mere voiced glide as in lit. Engl. *fear*, nor does it disappear altogether as in lit. Engl. *far*. We thus make a distinction between **pē** *pay*, and **pē(r)** *pair*, **kā** *cow*, and **kāə(r)** *to cower*.

r disappears, of course, altogether in the sentence when the next word begins with a consonant: *ajə bān?* *are you going?* *wi wə leekin?* *we were playing.*

Examples of final **r** are: **wāə(r)** *worse*, **d̄lue(r)** *to stare hard*, **smue(r)** *to smother*, **bie(r)** *to bear*, **pie(r)** *pear*.

§ 261. In addition to the examples in which **r** has undergone metathesis in the lit. language as, **bēd** *bird*, **bēn** *to burn*, **brīt** *bright*, **frit** *fright*, **oēs** *horse*, **pēd** *third*, we have **brust** *to burst*, **gēn** *to grin*, **gēs** (also OE. *gær̄s*) *grass*, **gēsl** *gristle*, **gēt** *great*, **kēsmes** *Christmas*, **kēsn** *to christen*.

§ 262. **r** has disappeared in **pim-ruez** *primrose*.

The Nasals.

m.

§ 263. **m** has generally remained unchanged: **muml** *to mumble*, **muin** *moon*, **mistl** *cow-house*, **mizl** *to drizzle (of rain)*, **mun** *must*, **mūd** *crowded, crammed*.

gami *lame*, **kākume(r)** *cucumber*, **niml** *nimble*, **treml** *to tremble*, **tšeeme(r)** *chamber*, **tuml** *to tumble*, **uml** *humble*.

brim *to put the boar to the sow*, **gam** *to gamble*, **krum** *crumb*, **rām** *room*, **sam** *up to pick up*.

§ 264. **m** has become vocalic after consonants: **bodm** *bottom*, **fadm** *fathom*, **film** *film*, **kindm** *kingdom*. **m** is also vocalic in **em** (= **m**) *them*.

n.

§ 265. Initial **n** has remained unchanged: **nate(r)** *to gnaw, nibble, nati neat, tidy, dexterous (of old people), navi canal, nit night, nie(r) kidney, noilz* (pl.) *the short hairs taken out of wool by the combing machine.*

§ 266. When **n** has remained medial in the W. dial., it has generally undergone no change: **dwinl** *to dwindle, kanl candle, sind to rinse, wash out, spinl spindle, þune(r) thunder.*

§ 267. Medial **n** has disappeared before **s** in unaccented syllables without compensation lengthening: **estied instead, Robisn Robinson, Adkisn Atkinson.**

§ 268. **n** has remained when it has come to stand finally after vowels or was already final in OE.: **ain** (ME. *hīne*) *hind, bin* (OE. *binnan*) *within, bleen* *blain, boil, gruin* *a pig's snout, don* *to put on one's clothes, len* (OE. *lænan*) *to lend, nuin* *noon, olin* *holly, speen* (OE. *spanan*) *to wean.*

§ 269. **n** has become vocalic after dentals and sibilants: **eenšn** *ancient, fešn* *fashion, fezn* *pheasant, frozn* *frozen, miln* (OE. *myln*) *mill, ratn* (O. Fr. *raton*) *rat, seldn* (OE. *seldon*) *seldom.* For other examples see § 247 b.

§ 270. **n** has become vocalic **m** after labials by assimilation:

apm (lit. *happen*) *perhaps, fipms* *fivepence, þrepm* *three pence, etc., opm* *open, wiepm* *weapon.* For further examples see § 247 b.

evm *even, imin* *evening, sevm* *seven, uvm* *oven, wovm* *woven.*

§ 271. **n** has become vocalic **ŋ** after gutturals:
beegn *bargain, ugŋ* *hip, wegŋ* *wagon.*

brokn *broken*, **buēkn** (ME. **bolkin**) *to retch, belch*, **kn** (weak form of **kan can**, **akn** *diut I can do it*), **spokn** *spoken*, **stākn** *to stiffen*, **wokn** *to waken*.

§ 272. **n** generally disappears in **e on**, **i in**. It has also disappeared in **oēpēþ** *halfpenny worth*. It has also disappeared by assimilation in **amēt am not**.

D.

§ 273. The guttural **n**, written **n** in OE., only occurred before the gutturals **g** and **c**.

It has generally remained in accented syllables in the W. dialect: **bin** (O. Icel. **bingr** *heap*) *bin*, **brin** *to bring*, **drīnk** *to drink*, **irn** (ME. **hengen**) *to hang*, **lin** (O. Icel. **lyng**) *heather*, **tenz** *tongs*, **pīn** *thing*, **pīnk** *to think*, **wēn** *thong*.

fīnē(r) *finger*, never **fīngē(r)** as in lit. Engl., **īnlīš** *English*, **minl** *to mingle*, **ūnē(r)** *hunger*, **sinl** *single*.

NOTE.—**kindm** (OE. **cynedōm**) but lit. Engl. *kingdom*, through association with *king*.

§ 274. **n** has disappeared through assimilation before the following **kn** in the pp. of verbs ending in **nk**: **drukñ** *drunk*, *drunken*, **sukñ** *sunk*, **slukñ** *slunk*, **šrukñ** *shrunk*. But see § 368.

§ 275. **n** has become **n** before the following dental in : **lenþ** *length*, **strenþ** *strength*.

§ 276. **n** has regularly become **n** in unaccented syllables : **fādin** *farthing*, **gezlin** *gosling*, **imin** *evening*, **iezinz** *the eaves of a building*, **midin** (ME. **midding**) *dunghill*, **runin** *running*, and similarly in all present participles.

§ 277. Palatal **n**, written **n** in OE., only occurred before the palatal forms of **g** and **c**.

In the W. dial. it has become dental **n** as in lit. Engl.: **drenš** (OE. **drencean**) to *drench*, **sinž** (OE. **sengan**) to *singe*.

The Labials.

p.

§ 278. **p** has remained in all positions:

pei *pea*, **pimruez** *primrose*, **piek** *perch*, **pāk** *a kind of blain*, **poem** *palm*, **poez** (O. Fr. *poulser*) to *kick*, **poutri** *poultry*, **prog** to collect wood for the bonfire on the fifth of November, **preet** to *prate, babble*, **put** to *put*.

lopstā(r) (OE. *loppestre*) *lobster*, **speed** *spade*, **speen** to *wean*.

dolep *lump of dirt*, **draip** to *drip*, **elp** to *help*, **filep** to *beat, flog*, **kep** to *catch (a ball)*, **kraps** the renderings of *lard*, **lop** *flea*, **noep** (ME. *nolpen*) to *hit on the head*.

§ 279. Assimilation has taken place as in lit. Engl. in **emti** (ME. *empti*, but OE. *āmet(t)ig*) *empty*, **kubed** *cupboard*.

b.

§ 280. The voiced explosive **b** has generally remained in the W. dialect:

bān *child*, **bef** (ME. *beffin*) to *cough*, **bek** *beck*, **ber** (O. Icel. *banga* to *hammer*), to *throw, hit violently*, **bid** to *invite to a funeral*, **boged** *ghost*, **brig** *bridge*, **bun** *bound*.

bleb *blister*, **bluðe(r)** to *weep*, generally used in the phrase **te bluðe(r) en rue(r)** lit. to *blubber and roar*, **gab** (cp. O. N. *gabba*) *impudence*, **kubed** *cupboard*, **neb** *beak*, **nub** to *nudge*, **nuebdi** *nobody*, **web** *web*.

§ 281. **b** has disappeared after **m**: **kuem** *comb*, **lam** *lamb*, **tlim** to *climb*, **wuem** *womb*. Also in **sumdi** *somebody*.

§ 282. **b** never occurs between **m-l** or **m-r**, as in lit. Engl.: **eseml** to *assemble*, **fuml** to *fumble*, **muml** to *mumble*, **niml** *nimble*, **raml** to *ramble*, **treml** to *tremble*, **tuml** to *tumble*, **piml** *thimble*, **uml** *humble*.

kākuma(r) *cucumber*, **nume(r)** *number*, **slume(r)** *slumber*, **tšeeme(r)** *chamber*.

f.

§ 283. OE. **f** was used to represent both the voiceless (= Mod. Engl. **f**) and the voiced (= Mod. Engl. **v**) spirant.

1. Initially it was voiceless and corresponds to Germanic **f**.

2. Medially it was voiced, except in the combinations **ff**, **ft**, **fs**. See Sievers, OE. Gr. § 192.

3. Finally it was probably voiceless in the historic period even when it corresponded to Germanic **b**. But when OE. **f** came to stand medially through being followed by a case, or personal ending, etc., it was voiced, thus **wif** *wife*, gen. **wifes**, pret. sing. **geaf** *I*, *he gave*, pl. **gēafon**. In this case the W. dial., like lit. Engl., has sometimes generalized the one form, sometimes the other. We shall here treat the sounds in the above order.

1. **faðe(r)** *father*, **feu** *few*, **flee** to *frighten*, **flumeks** to *confound*, *cheat*, **foil** *foal*, **foud** *fold*, **fouk** *folk*, **fout** *fault*, **freem** to *make a start*, **fudl** to *confuse*, **fuzi** *soft, spongy*.

2. **eft** *haft*, **gift** *gift*, **rift** to *belch*, **eructate**, **sift** to *sift*, **weft** *weft*, **kuf** *cuff*.

delv to *delve*, **daiv** to *dive*, **draiv** to *drive*, **duv** *dove*, **evm** *heaven*, **ivə(r)** *ever*, **kāv** to *carve*, **kuev** *cove*, **live(r)** *liver*, **neiv** (O. Icel. **knefi**) *fist*, **nive(r)** *never*, **raiv** (O. Icel. **rifa** to *break*) to *tear*, **siv** *sieve*, **stāv** to *starve*, **stuəv** *stove*, **šeov** to *shave*, **šuv** to *shove*, **þraiv** to *thrive*, **weiv** to *weave*.

ev, əv, e have, and liv to live are, of course, not directly developed from OE. *habban, libban* but from the forms without gemination, as *hafað he has, hæfde he had, liofað he lives, lifde he lived.*

It has disappeared as in lit. Engl. in such words as: *ez hast, has, elte(r) (OE. healfter) halter, ənent opposite, ied head, kroel to crawl, oæk hawk, leedi lady, loed lord, wimin women, wumən woman.*

It has also disappeared in: *əbūn above, əmin evening, steim (ME. stefnen, OE. ge-stefnian and a stemnian to give voice for, appoint) to bespeak a thing, šūl shovel, gīn given, oue(r) beside ove(r) over, niə(r) beside nive(r) never, and generally also in the present gi, pret. ga and e, e have, when the next word begins with a consonant.*

The voiced spirant has become **b** in *rebit rivet*, if the dial. word is etymologically the same as the lit. Engl. word.

3. *delf stone quarry, kaf chaff, oef half, ruif roof, tēf turf, þif thief, uif hoof, waif wife.*

aiv hive, faiv five, greev grave, twelv twelve.

f has disappeared in: *oepni halfpenny, e of, sel, sen self.*

§ 284. **tə to** appears as **təv** when the next word begins with a vowel: *təv e man to a man.*

The **Dentals.**

t.

§ 285. Initial **t** has remained: *taid feast-time, teem tame, temz (ME. temse) hop-sieve, teu (OE. tēawian) to work zealously, toe a marble of any kind, toidi small, little, trolep a dirty, untidy person, tul (O. Icel. til) to.*

§ 286. Medial **t** has mostly remained unchanged:

antm (OE. **antefn**) *anthem, getn got, nati neat, tidy, dexterous (of old people), ratn rat, tlustē(r) cluster.*

It has become **d** in **bodm** *bottom, praid* *pride*. It has become **r** in **porests** *potatoes*, has undergone metathesis in **witek** *wicket*, and disappeared before the **b** in **nobed** (lit. *not but*) *only*.

§ 287. **t** is dropped between **s** and a following **l** or **n** in :

busl *bustle, bruslz* *bristles, gēsl* *gristle, kasl* *castle, rasl* *to wrestle, prosl* *thrush, wisl* *whistle, dēsnt* *durst not; but mistl* (O. Icel. **mjalta-sel** *shed for milking*) *cow-house.*

brusn (pp.) *burst, fasn to fasten, lisn* *to listen, oue-kesn* *overcast, gloomy (of the sky), prusn* (pp.) *thrust.*

ts > ss > s in **wisnde** *Whitsuntide*. Whitsunday is **wisnde** **sunde**.

§ 288. The **t** in French words which has become **tš** in lit. Engl. through the influence of the following **ü** has remained in the W. dialect :

fête(r) *feature, fēnite(r)* *furniture, flute(r)* *future, foetn* *fortune, kriete(r)* *creature, moiste(r)* *moisture, neete(r)* *nature, natrel* *natural, paste(r)* *pasture, pikte(r)* *picture, vente(r)* *to venture.*

§ 289. When **t** came to stand finally in the W. dial., or was final already in OE., it has generally remained :

fift (OE. **fifta**) *fifth, sikst* *sixth, toist* *toast, twelft* *twelfth.* **bāt** *without, feit* *to fight, gēt* *great, goit* (ME. **gote**) *water channel, mīt* *to meet, out holt,* **slāt** *to bedabble, suit soot.*

bit *bit, fat* *fat, it* *it, kot* *staples of wool tightly entangled together, lat* (OE. **lætt**) *lath, lat* *late, mat* *mat, net* *net, wet wet.*

§ 290. The **t** in all verbal forms ending in **t** preceded by a short vowel, appears as **r** when the next word begins with a vowel. We regularly say : **amīt im ivri deø** *I meet*

him every day; but **amer im ivri dee** *I met him every day*. Similarly with **get mē wun** *get me one*, **ger up** *get up*, **gar got**, **ir to hit**, **ler to let**, **pur to put**, **sar sat**, **ser to set**, **sir to sit**, **šur to shut**, etc. Also in all the present participles, as **gerin** *getting*.

NOTE.—This phenomenon is widely spread in Mod. English dialects. See EEP. vol. v. p. 420.

The same is also the case with the pronoun **wot what**: **wotste dun?** *what hast thou done?* but **wor iz it?** *what is it?*

§ 291. **t** has become **d** in: **abed yes but**, **bed but**, **prād proud**, **buzēd** (O. Fr. **busart**), *butterfly*, **Adkisn Atkinson**, **warēnd to warrant**.

§ 292. It has been dropped in **kēn currant**, **sādžn sergeant**, **džais** (O. Fr. **giste**) *joist*. The older generation also say **omes almost**, **āvis harvest**, **bies** (lit. *beast*) *cow*, *cows*.

§ 293. A **t** is never pronounced in **eenšn** (Fr. *ancien*) *ancient*, **fezn** (O. Fr. *faisan*) *pheasant*, **tairēn** *tyrant*.

§ 294. **t** is excrecent in **vāment vermin**.

d.

§ 295. Initial **d** has remained: **daiv to dive**, **deu dew**, **dī to die**, **died dead**, **dof to undress**, **don to dress**, **dreet to drawl**.

§ 296. Medial **d** has also generally remained unchanged:

fidl fiddle, **inde(r) to hinder**, **midin** (ME. **midding**, Dan. **mögdyngē**) *dunghill*, **midl middle**, **nīdl needle**, **ridn ride**, **wide widow**, **sadl saddle**, **redi ready**.

§ 297. Intervocalic **d** followed by **r** in the next syllable

has become ð: **bleðe(r)** *bladder*, **bluðe(r)** *to cry, weep*, **diðe(r)** (ME. *diderin*) *to shiver*, **faðe(r)** *father*, **foðe(r)** *fodder*, **geðe(r)** *to gather*, **tæ-geðe(r)** *together*, **iðe(r)** *hither*, **konsiðe(r)** *to consider*, **laðe(r)** *ladder*, **moiðe(r)** *to ponder, be anxious about a thing*, **muðe(r)** *mother*, **pāðe(r)** *powder*, **šuðe(r)** *to shudder*, **tluðe(r)** *to get closely together*, **uðe(r)** *udder*, **voiðe(r)** (O. Fr. *voide* *to void*) *a large clothes' basket*, **weðe(r)** *weather*.

NOTE.—The words *thither* and *whither* are not used in the dialect.

The law also holds good when an l or r has disappeared before the d: **soðe(r)** *solder*, **mēðe(r)** *murder*, **oðe(r)** *to order*.

NOTE.—The ð in **mēðe(r)** is probably not the þ in OE. *myrþran*, but rp became rd (§ 306, 2) and then ð by the above law.

§ 298. d never occurs between n—l, n—r, as in lit. English:

anl *handle*, **dwinl** *to dwindle*, **kanl** *candle*, **kinlin** *fire-wood*, **spinl** *spindle*.

gane(r) *gander*, **þune(r)** *thunder*.

§ 299. d has disappeared in **ansem** *handsome*, **anfl** *handful*, **grunsil** *groundsel*, **gran-faðe(r)**, **gram-faðe(r)** *grandfather*, **lanloed** *landlord*, **unded** *hundred*, but **undet** (by assimilation of dt) *hundredth*.

§ 300. OE. final d and the medial d which has come to stand finally in the W. dial. have generally remained: **bid** *to invite to a funeral*, **find** *to find*, **grund** *ground*, **od** *to hold*, **oud** *old*, **pund** *pound*, **roid** *a clearing (of a wood)*, **sind** *to rinse, wash out*, **wund** *a wound*, **bliær-id** *blear-eyed*.

§ 301. d has disappeared after n in: **bran** (OE. *brand*) **niu** *quite new*, **en** *and*, **þazn** *thousand*, **uzbn** *husband*,

and also in the pret. and pp. of the verbs **bind** *to bind*, **find** *to find*, **wind** *to wind*, thus: **ban**, **bun**; **fan**, **fun**; **wan**, **wun**.

d has also been dropped in **skaf** *scaffold*, **skafin** *scaffolding*.

§ 302. Final **ndz** has become **nz**: **anz** *hands*, **frenz** *friends*, **senz** *sends*, **grunz** (lit. *grounds*) *sediment*. **pāzn** and **uzbn** may accordingly be new formations from the plural forms.

§ 303. A **d** is never pronounced in **ain** (ME. **hīne**) *hind*, **bān** (O. Icel. **būenn**) *going*, as **wie te bān?** *where art thou going?*, **len** (OE. **lēnan**) *to lend*.

§ 304. **d** is excrescent in **arēnd** (ME. **aranie**, O. Fr. **araigne**) *spider*, **drānd** *to drown*.

§ 305. **d** has become **t** in **wātē** (lit. *work-day*), *week-day*, **wēsit** *worsted*, **st** the weak form of **sud** *should*. In **be-int** *behind*, the **t** is probably due to the **t** in **frunt** *front*; for similar examples see Paul-Braune's Beiträge, xiii. p. 590. In the phrase **iust te wod** or **wed** *to be wont* or *willing*, the **t** is due to assimilation with **te**: **ða iust te wed diu e bit e wāk** *thou wast formerly wont to do a bit of work*.

þ.

§ 306. OE. **þ**, also written **ð**, was a voiceless spirant like the **th** in lit. Engl. *thin*, initially, finally as also medially except probably between voiced sounds. Between voiced sounds it was probably voiced like the **th** in lit. Engl. *breathe*. See Sievers, OE. Gr. § 201.

We shall here adopt the following order: 1. Initially. 2. When the sound or its further development has remained medial in the W. dialect. 3. When it has become final in

the W. dialect. In this case two subdivisions are necessary according as we have now the voiceless or the voiced sound. Cp. § 283, 3.

Fifty years ago **f** for **p** and **v** for **ð** were quite general throughout the Township of Idle, but they have now practically disappeared except as an individualism. When I was a boy **p** and **ð** were regularly used among the younger Windhill people, but **f** and **v** were still generally used in Thackley and Idle, which are only about a mile distant from W. I well remember how we used to twit the Thackley and Idle people about their pronunciation of these sounds: **faklē** *Thuckley*, **fink** *think*, **fēd** *third*, **leev** *barn*, **smivi** *smithy*, etc.

i. **p** has remained voiceless except in pronouns and the adverbs derived from them:

pak *thatch*, **pink** *to think*, **poil** *to give ungrudgingly*,
praiv *to thrive*, **priop** (OE. **þrēapian** *to rebuke*) *to contradict, dispute*.

In the pronouns and the adverbs derived from them there originally existed double forms: the stressed forms with **p** and the unstressed forms with **ð**. The W. dial., like lit. Engl., has generalised the latter, which are now used both as the stressed and unstressed forms. See the Chapter on the pronouns:

ðā *thou*, **ði** *thy*, **ðat** (only as demonstrative, the rel. pr. and cj. is **et** which is of Norse origin) *that*, **ðem** (mostly as demonstrative, the pers. pr. is **em**) *those*, **ðis** *this*, etc.; **ðie(r)** *there*, **ðen** *then*, etc.

The def. art. is generally **t** and is attached to the following word, thus **tman** *the man*, **toudn** *the old one*, **tkoilz** *the coals*. We make a clear distinction between **teebl** *table* and **t'eebl** *the table*, **eit** *eight* and **eit'** *eighth*, the former is the ordinary Engl. **t** and the latter is a suspended **t**. **ð** has

become **t** in the nom. of the second pers. sing. of the pers. pronoun when used interrogatively and in subordinate sentences (§ 350): *es-tə?* *hast thou?* *sal-tə?* *shalt thou?* *witə?* *wilt thou?* *kantə diut?* *canst thou do it?* *þa kn gue wen tet redi* *thou canst go when thou art ready.*

p has disappeared before **w** in: *wak* *to beat severely*, see Skeat, Et. Dict., *witl* (ME. *þwitel*) *large carving knife*, *wen* (OE. *þwang*) *thong*.

Occasionally the **p** is omitted in the pres. tense of *þink*, as *a ink* *I think*.

2. Between vowels we have **ð**: *feðe(r)* *feather*, *laðe(r)* *foam*, *froth*, *leðe(r)* *leather*, *reðe(r)* *rather*, *smiði* *smithy*, *weðe(r)* (OE. *weðer*) *the wool of a sheep which has already been shorn at least once before*.

It has become **d** medially after **r** in: *bēdn* *burden*, *fādin* *farthing*, *efued* *to afford*.

It has also become **d** in: *fadm* *fathom*, *snodn* *to make smooth*, *snod* (O. Icel. *snoðenn*) *smooth (of hair)*, *bald* *smooth, even*.

ð has disappeared in *moek* (O. Icel. *maðkr*) *maggot*, and *besk* (O. Icel. *baðask*) *to bask*.

3. *baþ* *bath*, *dieþ* *death*, *frop* *froth*, *gēþ* *girth*, *ielp* *health*, *pap* *path*, *smiþ* *smith*, *swāþ* (O. Icel. *swörðr*) *the skin of bacon*, *wēþ* *worth*.

brieð *to breathe*, *buið* *booth*, *leeð* (O. Icel. *hlæða*) *barn*, *saið* *scythe*, *smuið* *smooth*.

§ 307. It has disappeared before the **s**, **z** in **muns** *months*, **tluez** *clothes*. And also in **wi** *with*.

§ 308. The **d** in **beed** *to bathe* has probably been influenced by **weed** *to wade*.

§ 309. The ordinal numerals, except **séknd** *second*, **þēd** *third*, all end in **t**. Regular forms are **fést** (OE. *fyrsta*),

first, fift (OE. *fifta*) *fifth, sikst* (OE. *siexta*) *sixth, twelft* (OE. *twelfta*) *twelfth*, after the analogy of which have been formed *fouet* (OE. *fēowerða*) *fourth, naint ninth, tent tenth*, etc.

Sibilants.

S.

§ 310. Initially and finally as also medially (except between voiced sounds) OE. **s** was a voiceless spirant like the **s** in Mod. English *sin*. Medially between voiced sounds it was possibly voiced like the **s** in Mod. English *rise*. See Sievers, OE. Gr. § 204.

The development of **s** in the W. dialect is parallel with that of **f** (§ 283) and **p** (§ 306), so that we shall here distinguish the three positions: 1. Initially. 2. When the sound has remained medial in the W. dialect. 3. When the sound was already final in OE. or has become final in the W. dialect. Here two subdivisions are necessary according as we have now the voiceless or the voiced spirant. Cp. § 283.

1. Initial **s** has remained both before vowels and consonants: *sā a drain, sough, sāk to suck, sam up to pick up, seem lard, set to set, sī* (OE. *sēon* = OHG. *sīhan*) *to stretch, sin since, sind to rinse, wash out, slate(r) to spill, smuið smooth, snod smooth, even, snikit a small passage, speik to speak, spitek spigot, steim to bespeak, stedi steady, strie straw, swāp the skin of bacon, sweep the handle of a machine.*

s (?) has become **š** in *šū, še she*.

s has also remained before **ü** in French words, whereas in the lit. language it has become **š**: *siuge(r) sugar, siue(r) sure*.

2. Medially between voiced sounds we have **z**: **bizm** *besom, biznes business, buzəd butterfly, dlazn to glaze, fezn pheasant, frozn frozen, fuzi soft, spongy, mizl to drizzle (of rain), rīzd rancid (of bacon), rizn risen, þāzn thousand, uzbn husband, wizn to wither.*

z has also remained before **ü** in French words, but has become **ž** in the lit. language: **meze(r) measure, pleze(r) pleasure, treze(r) treasure.**

The **ð** in **siðəz** *scissors* is difficult to explain. It is just possible that it may have been influenced by **saið** *scythe*, just as **mud** *might* (verb) has probably been influenced by **kud** *could*, **sud** *should*, and **be-int** *behind* by **frunt** *front*, and **beed** *to bathe* by **weəd** *to wade*.

In combination with voiceless sounds **s** has been retained: **besk** *to bask, blosm blossom, fasn to fasten, kist a chest, kēsn to christen, musl muscle, rasl to wrestle, rust* (O.Icel. *röst*) *rest, repose, trāst to trust, prosl* (OE. *þrostle*) *thrush.*

3. **ās** *house, dlas glass, džais* (O.Fr. *giste*) *joist, gīs geese, kēs to curse, kus kiss, lās* (pl. *lais*) *louse, mās* (pl. *mais*) *mouse, muns months, oes horse, ues(t) hoarsee, ðis this.*

anz hands, bleez blaze, duz dost, does, but dus te? dost thou? greez to graze, iuz to use, loiz (OE. *losian*) *to lose, nuez nose, raiz to rise, ruez rose, temz* (ME. *temse*) *hop-sieve, tluez clothes.*

Final **z** is very common in originally unstressed forms, as **iz, z is, ðaz thou hast, ɪz he has, he is, eż, uz us, never us even as stressed form, eż as.**

§ 311. **s** has disappeared in: **pei** (ME. *pese*) *pea, ridl* (ME. *redels*) *riddle, šimi chemise, tšeri* (O.Fr. *cerise*) *cherry.*

The Gutturals.

c.

§ 312. Germanic **k**, generally written **c** in OE., remained a guttural initially before the guttural vowels **a, ā, o, ū, u, ū** and their mutations **e, ē, e, ē (œ), y, ū**, but became a palatal before the palatal vowels **æ, ē (=OHG. ā), e (=Germanic e) ea, eo, ēa, ēo, i, ī** and their mutations **e, ie (=i-umlaut of ea, eo), īe (i-umlaut of ēa, ēo)**.

Medial **c** and **cc** remained a guttural before a following **a, o, u**, but became palatal when an **i** or **j** originally followed, as **sēc(e)an** = Goth. **sōkjan** *to seek*, **þecc(e)an** from older ***þakjan** *to cover*, **bryce** from older ***brukiz** *breach*. See Sievers, OE. Gr. §§ 206–7.

But already at an early period the palatals became gutturals again in many cases in the Anglian dialects, e.g. **sēcan** *to seek*, **þenca** *to think*, **cāld** *cold*. See Sweet, HES. § 535, Kluge, Grundriss der germanischen Philologie, i. pp. 836–41.

1. Initial c before consonants.

c has disappeared before **n**: **neid** *to knead*, **naif** *knife*, **nī** *knee*.

It has remained before **r**: **kraps** *the renderings of lard*, **kreev** *to crave*, **krinž** *to cringe*, **kriuk** *crook*, **kroē** *craw*.

It has become **t** before **l**: **tlād** *cloud*, **tlam** *to famish*, **tlāt** *clout*, **tleg** (Lowland Scot. *clag*) *to clog*, **tlenk** *to flog, box on the ears*, **tliē(r)** *clear*, **tliet** *coltsfoot*, **tliēn** *clean*, **tlim** *to climb*, **tlir** *to cling*, **tlip** *to clip*, **tliu** *a ball of string or worsted*, **tliv** *to cleave*, **tloē** *claw*, **tloek** *to scratch with the fingers or claws*, **tlok** *to cluck*, **tlomp** *to tread heavily*, **tluek** *cloak*, **tlueþ** *cloth*, **tluevē(r)** *clover*. **k** has disappeared in **nek-lēþ** *neckcloth, handkerchief*.

2. Initially before vowels.

kā cow, **kaf** chaff, **kaind** kind, **kait** kite, **kanl** candle, **kāt** cart, **kāv** to carve, **keek** bread of every kind, **kee(r)** care, **kei** key, **kek** hemlock, **kemp** (ME. *kempe* shaggy) small coarse white hairs in wool, **kep** to catch (a ball, etc.), **kest** (ME. *kestēn*) to cast, **ketl** kettle, **kēgēt** kirkgate (but *tšētš* church), **kēnl** kernel, **kēs** to curse, **kēsmes** Christmas, **kil** to cool, **kil** (OE. *cwellan*) to kill, **kiln** kiln, **ə-kin** akin, **kin** keen, **kindm** (OE. *cynedōm*) kingdom, **kin-kof** (cp. ME. *kinken* to pant, gasp), whooping cough, **kīp** to keep, **kist** a chest, box, **kit** (ME. *kitte*, cp. Mid. Du. *kitte*) a pail, **kitl** to tickle, **kitl** to bring forth kittens, **kitšn** kitchen, **koef** calf, **koel** to call, **kal** to gossip, **koen** corn, **koit** coat, **koud** cold, **kouk** (see NED. sub *colk*) coke, **kout** colt, **kubēd** cupboard, **kud** (OE. *cwidu*) cud, **kuēm** comb, **kūk** cook, **kum** to come.

tšaid to chide, **tšap** chap, **tšavl** to nibble at, gnaw, chew, **tšeū** to chew, **tšētš** church, **tšiep** cheap, **tšik** cheek, **tšikin** chicken, **tšilde(r)** children, **tšin** chin, **tšerep** to chirp, **tšiz** cheese, **tšiuz** to choose, **tšoek** chalk, **tšoul** (ME. *chavel*, O. Low Germ. *kafal*) lit. jaw, only used in the phrase **tšik en tšoul** said of two people walking closely together, **tšuek** to choke, **tšuf** proud, haughty.

3. Initial sc.

skab scab, **skaftin** shafting, **skelp** (ME. *skelpen*) to beat, flog, **skep** (O. Icel. *skeppa*) a large wicker basket for holding spinning bobbins, **skeelz** scales, **skēf** scurf, **skai** sky, **skift** to shift, remove, **skil** skill, **skin** skin, **skoup** scoop, **skuft** the nape of the neck, **skuil** school, **skul** skull of the head, **skute(r)** to spill, **skraml** to scramble, **skreep** to scrape, **skrat** (ME. *scrattin*) to scratch, **skriem** to scream, **skrik** (O. Low Germ. *scrīcōn*) to shriek.

šak to shake, **šait** cacare, **šaiv** (ME. *schīve*, M. Low Germ. *schīve*) a slice, **šakl** shackle, **šap** shape, **šel** shell,

šelf shelf, **šeod shade**, **šeom shame**, **šeor(r) share**, **šie(r) to shear**, **šil** (ME. *schellen*, but Prom. Parv. p. 446 has *schillin*) *to shell peas*, **šin shin**, **šip ship**, **šiuk shook**, **šop shop**, **šot shot**, **šut shut**, **šučor(r) to shudder**, **šuv to shove**, **šrenk shrank**, **šrimp shrimp**, **šrink to shrink**.

Initial sc has become s in: **sal**, **sl**, **s shall**, **sud**, **sed**, **st should**.

4. When medial c has not become final in the W. dialect.

esked (cp. ME. *aske lizard*) *newt*, **fikl fickle**, **kokl cockle**, **miks** (by metathesis from OE. *miscian*) *to mix*, **sikl sickle**, **twinkl to twinkle**.

flike(r) to flicker, **neekt naked**, **snikit a small passage**, **wokn to waken**.

kitšn kitchen.

meed made, **musl mussel**, **teen taken**, **feseen forsaken**.

5. When c or its further development is final in the W. dialect.

bek beck, **beek to bake**, **brek to break**, **briuk brook**, **daik ditch**, **dreek drake**, **fleck flake (of snow)**, **bried-fleik** (O. Icel. *fleki* *hurdle*) *a hurdle on which oat-cakes are dried*, **flik** *flitch of bacon*, **flok flock**, **ik** (cp. Low Germ. *hicken*) *to hitch*, **iuk hook**, **kok cock**, **lavrek lark**, **lek to leak**, **leek to play**, **lik to lick**, **liuk to look**, **lok lock**, **mak to make**, **muk muck**, **nek neck**, **niuk nook**, **nok to knock**, **pak bundle**, **pluk pluck**, **prik to prick**, **reek ruke**, **reik to reach**, **rik smoke**, **sāk to suck**, **sek sack**, **seek sake**, **slek small coal**, **slek to extinguish a fire with water**, **slumek a dirty, untidy person**, **sneek snake**, **snek (ME. snekke) latch of a door**, **spek speck**, **speik to speak**, **steek stake**, **suek to soak**, **tak to take**, **tilk tick**, **tiuk took**, **tlik (OE. clycean) to clutch, seize, catch hold**, **þak thatch**, **þik thick**, **weik (ME. weke) the wick of a lamp or candle**, **wāk (noun) work**, **wēk to work**, **wik (O. Icel. vik (noun) stirring, moving) quick, alive**.

boek *balk, beam, toeck to talk, woeck to walk.*

berk *bench, drink to drink, erk hank, spenk to hit, pink to think.*

bāk *bark, bēk birch, foek fork, māk mark, moek maggot, stāk* (OE. *stearc* strong, severe) *very, quite, wāk* (OE. *wærc*, O. Icel. *verkr*) *ache, pain.*

Palatal **nc** has become **nš**: **drenš** (OE. *drencean*) *to drench.*

bitš *bitch, bleitš to bleach, breitš breach, britš breech, etš to hatch, fotš to fetch, krutš crutch, latš latch, leitš leech, meitš to measure, mitš much, notš a run at the game of cricket, pitš pitch, sitš such, speitš speech, stitš stitch, stretš to stretch, swetš* (OE. *swæcc* a taste) *a sample of cloth, tletš* (cp. O. Icel. *klekja* to hatch) *a brood of chickens, teitš to teach, witš which, wotš to watch.*

6. Final **sc**.

ask (ME. *harsk*, cp. Dan. *harsk*) *dry, rough, harsh, besk to bask, busk to go about from place to place singing and playing for money.*

eš *ash-tree, fiš fish, fleš flesh, freš fresh, peš* (ME. *paschen*, cp. Swed. *paska*) *to knock about, smash, dash, reš rash, weš to wash, wiš to wish.*

sc has become **s** in **as** (OE. *æsce*) *ash, as-midin ash-pit, as beside aks* (OE. *āscian, ācsian*) *to ask, mens* (OE. *men-nisc* dignity, honour) *neatness, tidiness.*

§ 313. **k** has disappeared through assimilation in **kēget** *kirkgate, kin-kof whooping cough, beside kink* (ME. **kinken** to pant, gasp) *to cough (of whooping cough), wāte* (lit. *work day, kd > kt > tt > t*) *week day. nks > ns* in the phrase **pińs te?** *thinkest thou? as ednt'e out te (ə) dunt, pińs te?* (lit. *hadst not thou ought to have done it, thinkest thou?*) *don't you think you ought to have done it?* Many people pronounce it as if it were **piń ste?**

§ 314. The relation, if any, of **bleg**, plural **blegz**, to *blackberry* is difficult to explain. It may be that **blakberi** became **blagberi** by assimilation, and that then **beri** was dropped. **blag** would regularly become **bleg** in the W. dial., see § 59.

g.

§ 315. OE. initial **g** was a voiced spirant before both vowels and consonants. Before guttural vowels and their mutations (cp. § 312) it was a guttural spirant, as also before **æ** (Sievers, OE. Gr. § 212), but before the palatal vowels **e** (=Germanic **e**), **ea**, **eo**, **ēa**, **ēo**, **i**, **ie** it was a palatal spirant. At a later period the guttural spirant became an explosive before consonants, guttural vowels, and **ŷ** (=i-umlaut of **ū**), **ē** (=i-umlaut of **ō**); but the palatal spirant remained. On forms like Mod. Engl. **give**, **get**, **begin**, etc., see Sweet's New English Grammar §§ 817–8, and Kluge in Paul's Grundriss I. pp. 843–4.

Medially between vowels it was a voiced spirant. After **n** (=n) it was an explosive. And when geminated (written **cg**) it was also a voiced guttural or palatal explosive according as it was originally followed by a guttural or palatal vowel.

During the OE. period final **g** became **h** after long guttural vowels and **r**, **l**, Sievers § 214.

1. Initial **g** before consonants.

It has disappeared before **n**: **neeg** to *gnaw*, **nat** *gnat*.

It has remained before **r**: **gēsl** *gristle*, **gree** *grey*, **grün** *green*, **grund** *ground*.

Before **l** it has become **d**: **dlad** *glad*, **dlāmi** *sad, downcast*, **dlas** *glass*, **dlium** *gloom*, **dlue(r)** (ME. **glören**, Swed. **glöra**) *to stare, dlumpi sulky, morose*.

2. Initially before vowels.

Initially before vowels it has had the same development as in lit. Engl. :

gab (cp. O. Icel. *gabba*) *impudence, cheek, gane(r) gander, gavlek* (OE. *gafoluc* *spear*) *crowbar, geep to gape, geet gate, gest guest, get to get, gilt* (O. Icel. *gulta*) *a young female pig, be-gin to begin, giv, gi to give, goit a water channel, mill-stream, guet goat, goud gold, guid good.*

jād *yard, jān yarn, jel to yell, jelp to yelp, jest yeast, jestede yesterday, jild to yield, joen to yawn, jole yellow, juek yolk.*

3. When **g** or its further development has not become final in the W. dial.

æg has become **ee**: **breen** *brain, eel* *hail, feen* *fain, gladly, fee(r)* *fair, meen* *main, neel* *nail, peel* *pail, sleen* *slain, sneel* *snail, teel* *tail*, see § 65. But we have **sed** (OE. **sēde** *beside* **sægde**) *said*.

ag has become **œe**: **doen** *to dawn.*

āg has become **œe** in **oēn** *own.*

eg has become **ee** and has thus fallen together with **ee** from **æg**: **breed** (OE. *bregdan*) *to resemble, act like another person, geen* (O. Icel. *gegn*) *near, direct, geen gain, leed laid, leen lain, reel rail, reen rain, seel sail.* See § 84.

ig has become **i**: **stil, stī** *stile, til tile*, cp. also **stī** *ladder.* But we have **sail** from **sigelian** *to drain through a sieve, saið* from **sigþe** *scythe.* **ig** cannot have become **i** at a very early period in the North, otherwise it would have become **ai** like old **i**. Cp. also Easter, A Glossary of the Dialect of Almondbury and Huddersfield, sub **sile** and **stigh**.

og has become **ou**: **floun** *flown.*

ug has become **ā**: **fāl** *fowl, kāl* *cowl.*

4. When **g**, **cg**, or their further development have become final in the W. dialect.

a. g has combined with the preceding vowel along with which it has become a long vowel or a diphthong.

æg: *dee day*, *mee* (emphatic form) *may*.

ag: *droe* to draw, *loe* law.

āg: *lou low*, *ou* to owe.

āeg: *gree grey*, *tlee clay*; *kei key*, *nei* to neigh.

eg: *wee way*, *wei* to weigh.

ēg: *dī* to dye, *drī* dreary, gloomy, tedious, *tī* to tie.

īg: *stī* sty, *stī* ladder.

og: *bou* (OE. *boga*) bow.

ōg: *biu* bough, *driu* drew, *iniu* (pl.) enough, as *este inif bried?* hast thou enough bread? But *este iniu poreets?* hast thou enough potatoes? *pliu* plough, *sliu* slew.

œg: *sli* sly.

ug: *sā* sough, drain; but *suf-oil* manhole of a drain, *bā* to bow, *sā* (OE. *sugu*) sow.

ȳg: *drai* dry.

ēag: *i* (pl. *in*) eye.

ēog: *fī* to fly, *flī* fly, *lī* to tell a lie.

b. After l we have e, i: *bele* to bellow, *folē* to follow, *gales* gallows, *swole* to swallow, *tale* tallow, *beli* belly.

After r we have e, i: *bore* to borrow, *mare* marrow, *sore* sorrow, *beri* berry, *beri* to bury, *weri* to worry.

c. Final ig in unaccented syllables has become i: *bodi* body, *dizi* dizzy, *evi* heavy, *moni* many, *oni* any, *rudi* ruddy.

d. We have f in: *duef* dough, *duefi* cowardly, lit. doughy, *dwāf* dwarf, *inif* (sing.) enough, *sluf* slough, *suf-oil* man-hole of a drain, *trof* trough, *uf* displeasure, an offended manner, rage.

Here may conveniently be placed *druft* (OE. *drūgap*) drought, *sterēp* (OE. *stīg-rāp*) stirrup, *bākm* (OE. *beorg* + *ham*, see N.E.D. sub *bargham*) the collar of a horse.

NOTE.—*sā* drain, and *iniu* (pl.) enough, are from the inflected forms.

e. The W. dialect has **g**:

dreeg to drawl, **eeg** the berry of the hawthorn, **ig** (OE. **hyge** mind) mood, temper, **meeg** maw, **neeg** to gnaw, **seeg** a saw.

beg bag, **big** big, great, **breg** to brag, **brig** bridge, **brigz** a trivet, in brewing, to put across a tub to support the hop-sieve, **deg** (cp. Swed. **dagga** to bedew) to besprinkle with water, **dig** to dig, **dog** dog, **dreg** to drag, **dregz** drags, **eg** (ME. **eggen**) to incite, urge on, **eg** egg, **flig** (ME. **fligge**, cp. OHG. **flukke** able to fly) fledge, **flog** to flog, fog (ME. **fogge** rank grass) after-grass, **frig** coire, **frog** frog, **gég** (ME. **gaggin**) to gag, **ie-wig** earwig, **leg** leg, **lig** to lie down, **lug** (ME. **luggen**, Swed. **lugga** to lug, drag) to pull the hair of the head, **mig** midge, **og** the wool of a sheep which has been shorn for the first time, **pig** pig, **prog** wood collected for the fire on the fifth of November, **reg** rag, **rig** back, **rigin** ridge of a house, **seg** sedge, **seg** (ME. **saggin**) to distend, **šeg** shag, **tug** (ME. **tuggen**) to tug, **plod**, **twig** twig, **ug** to carry, **weg** to wag.

f. The W. dialect has **dž** in : **edž** hedge, **edž** edge, **sledž-**ame(r) sledge-hammer, **wedž** wedge.

g. Palatal **ng** has become **nž**: **inž** hinge, **krinž** to cringe, **sinž** to singe.

h. **bai** (OE. **byegan**) to buy, **lee** (OE. **leegan**) to lay, **see** (OE. **secgan**) to say are from the forms without gemination.

h.

§ 316. OE. initial **h** was an aspirate like the **h** in Mod. Engl. hand. In other positions it was a spirant like the **ch** in German nach, ich.

§ 317. a. Initial **h** has disappeared in the W. dialect :

ap (ME. happen) to wrap up, **eft haft**, handle, **oil hole**, uel whole, ut hot.

loup (O.Icel. hlaupa) to jump, **luef** (OE. hlāf) loaf.

nit (OE. hnitu) nit, nut (OE. hnuntu) nut.

rin (OE. hring) ring, **riuk** (OE. hrōc) rook.

wie(r) where, **wiet** wheat, **wāf** wharf, **wen** when, **wot** what.

§ 318. b. Medial and final **h** have disappeared except in the examples under *c, d*:

eit eight, **eit** height, **feit** to fight, **reit** right, **streit** straight, **weit** weight.

brit bright, **flit** flight, **frit** fright, **lit** light, **lits** (ME. lihte) the lungs of animals, **mīt** (noun) might, **nīt** night, **plīt** plight, **rīt** wright, **sīt** sight, **slīt** slight, **tīt** tight.

bout bought, **brout** brought, **doute(r)** daughter, **out** aught, **out** ought, **nout** naught, **rout** wrought, **sout** sought, **tout** taught, **pout** thought.

ei high, but **efe(r)** (OE. hēahfore) heifer, **nei** nigh, but **neebe(r)** (OE. nāah-gebūr) neighbour.

sī to sigh, see Mayhew OE. Phonology, § 814, **soe** he saw, **pi** thigh.

fere (OE. furh, ME. furh, furwe) furrow, **ole** (OE. holh, ME. holwe) hollow.

§ 319. c. **h** has become **f** in: **draft draught**, **draft**, **kof** cough, **laf** laugh, **ruf** rough, **tof** tough, **woef** (OE. walh sickly taste) insipid.

lafte(r) laughter, **slafter** to slaughter.

Beside **þriu** (OE. þurh) we have also **þrif** through.

§ 320. d. **hs** has become **ks**: **nekst** next, **oks** ox, **siks** six, **woks** to grow.

The French Element.

§ 321. The consonants of the French words occurring in the W. dialect have for the most part been already treated along with the other consonants. There therefore only remain to be added a few examples of **k**, **g**, **š**, **tš**, **dž**.

k.

§ 322. **k** has remained : **koul** (O. Fr. *coillir*) *to rake*, **koese** (O. Norm. Fr. *causie*) *causeway*, **keed** *card*, **kees** *case*, **keisn** (lit. *occasion*) *need, necessity*, **kontréøri** *contrary*, **kreek** *to creak*.

skafi *scaffold*, **skaflin** *scaffolding*, **skoud** *to scald*, **skeølit** *scarlet*, **kwaleti** *quality*, **kwari** *stone quarry*, **kwaiet** *quiet*, **kweet** *quart*, **keekes** *body*, *carcase*, **blenkit** *blanket*, **blenk** *blank*, **ink** *ink*, **rek** *rank*, **avek** *havoc*, **biék** *beak*, **leelek** *lilac*, **paik** *to pick, choose, select*, **puek** *pork*, **fakt** *fact*, but pl. **faks**.

§ 323. **kl** has become **tl** in **tlák** *clerk*, **tleem** *claim*, **trietl** *treacle*. The change of initial **kl** to **tl** is quite regular in native English words also (§ 312, 1), but **trietl** is the only example I know where medial or rather final **kl** has become **tl**.

§ 324. **kw** has become **tw** in : **twil** *quill, pen*, **twilt** *quilt, twilt to beat, thrash*.

§ 325. **wišin** *cushion*, seems to be the same as the literary word originally, but I cannot for the present offer a satisfactory explanation of the exact relation in which they stand to each other.

g.

§ 326. *g* has remained: *gāl* *the matter which gathers in the corner of the eye* (see Florio, s.v. *cispa* *a kind of waterish matter in sore eyes*, called of some *Gowl*. Or it is *cispi* *waterish or gowly eyes*), *galek* (O. Fr. *galc*) *left hand*, *garit* *garret*, *geētē(r)* *garter*, *gizn* *to choke*, *gol* *goal*, only used in the game of *lits en gēts* (§ 177), *grant* *grant*, *egrivēet* *to aggravate, vex*, *eegifái* *to argue, dispute*.

š.

§ 327. We regularly have *š* in cases where the lit. language has this sound: *fešn* *fashion*, *pešn* *passion*, *rediš* *radish*.

finiš *finish*, *vāniš* *varnish*, *blemiš* *blemish*.

brans *branch*, *eənšn* *ancient*.

dž.

§ 328. *dž* has generally remained in words where the lit. language has this sound. In the W. dial. *dž* also occurs after *n*: *džais* *joist*, *dželēs* *jealous*, *dželi* *jelly*, *džoul* *to knock, strike*, *džoint* *joint*, *džoem* *the side post of a door or chimney piece*, *džoenes* *jaundice*, *eədž* *age*, *damidž* *damage*, *fuədž* *forge*, *indžói* *to enjoy*, *lenwidž* *language*, *pidžn* *pigeon*, *soudže(r)* *soldier*.

indžn *engine*, *moəndž* *mange*, *moəndži* *mangy, peevish, streəndž* *strange*, *tšeəndž* *change*.

§ 329. *dž* has become *d* in: *Doəd George*, *Duəd Joe*, *Duez*, *Duezi Joshua*, *doi* *joy, darling*, a pet word applied to children. This last word gives a clue to the explanation of

the change, which is no doubt due to the imperfect pronunciation of children being imitated by grown-up persons. The proper names must originally have been used in addressing children only, just as *doi* still is, and then afterwards have become used for grown-up persons.

tš.

§ 330. We regularly have tš in the same words in which the literary language has it: *tšapl* *chapel*, *tšeədž* *to charge*, *tšeəmə(r)* *chamber*, *tšəri* *cherry*, *tšimli* *chimney*, *tšois* *choice*, *tšons* *chance*, *tšont* *chant*.

preitš *to preach*, *poutš* *to poach*.

ACCIDENCE.

CHAPTER VII.

NOUNS.

A. Formation of the Plural.

1. Plurals in -ez, -z, -s.

§ 331. Nouns ending in s, š, z, ž add ez to form the plural, as *las lass lasez*, *fees face feesez*, but *ās house has āsez*; *diš dish dišez*, *wotš watch wotšež*; *nuez nose, nuezez*, *saiz size saizez*; *edž hedge edžez*, *džudž judge džudžez*.

§ 332. Nouns ending in a vowel or voiced consonant other than z, ž add z, as: *lad ladz*, *gam game gamz*, *ratn rat ratnz*, *leeð barn leeðz*, *dee day deez*. But nouns ending in -nd, (-r) lose the -d, (-r) before the plural ending §§ 302, 259, as *frend friend frenz*, *faðe(r) father faðez*.

§ 333. Nouns ending in a voiceless consonant other than s, š add s, as *lat lath lats*, *kap cap kaps*, *dieþ death dieþs*, *māþ mouth māþs*, *wāf wharf wāfs*, *ruif roof ruifs*.

But nouns ending in *f* preceded by a vowel or diphthong (except *ui*) which was long in OE., and nouns originally ending in *-lf* change the *f* into *v* and add *z* in the plural, as *luēf loaf luēvz*, *naif knife naivz*, *koef calf koevz*.

2. Plurals in *-n*.

§ 334. There are only three nouns which have *-n* in the plural: *i eye īn*, *oks ox oksn*, *šū shoe šuin*.

3. Plural in *-r*.

§ 335. The only example of this class is *tſilde(r)* *children*. In the singular we use *bān*, the plural of which is *bānz*, and is in more general use than *tſilde(r)*.

4. Plurals with umlaut.

§ 336. These are: *fuit foot fit*, *guis goose gīs*, *lās louse lais*, *man man mēn*, *mās mouse mais*, *tuiþ tooth tīþ*, *wumēn woman wimin*.

5. Singular and Plural alike.

§ 337. *as ash, ashes, flš fish, fishes, ſip sheep*.

Nouns expressing time, space, weight, measure, and number, when preceded by a cardinal numeral, as *iz net bin sīn fe ten jie(r) he has not been seen for ten years*, but its *jiez sin e we sīn it's years since he was seen*, and similarly with *munþ month*, *wik week*. *þri mail þre Koevle three miles from Culverley*, but *mailz þre ðie(r) miles from there*, and similarly for *inš inch*, *fuit foot*, *jied yard*, *eēke(r) acre*, etc. *ten pund e meit ten pounds of meat*, cp. lit. Engl. *a ten-pound note*, but *ðe we punz ont weested there were pounds of it wasted*, and similarly with *āns ounce*, *stuēn stone*, *undēd weit hundred weight*, etc. *tū kweet et best two quarts of the best (ale)*, *siks galn six gallons*, *nain ſilin nine shillings*, etc. *foue skue(r) four scores*, but *skuez on em scores of them*, etc.

6. Miscellaneous.

§ 338. Some nouns are only used in the plural as: **kruds** curds, **laps** a kind of woollen waste made in spinning, **lits** lungs of animals, **loks** small pieces of wool which have been detached from the fleece, **mezlz** measles, **noilz** the short hairs taken out of the wool by the combing machine, **roidz** clearings (of a wood), now only used in the phrase **West Roidz West Royds**, **siðez** scissors, **spærinz** banns of marriage, **terz** tongs, **trūzəz** trousers. Others have a different meaning in the singular and the plural, as **brig** bridge pl. **brigs** bridges, a trivet to put across a tub to support the hop-sieve, **green** grain **greenz** malt which has been used in brewing beer, **grund** ground **grunz** sediment.

Nouns with double plural endings are rare, but we have them in : **beløsez** bellows, **galesez** braces, **stepsez** steps.

In speaking of cows the form **bies** is generally used, as **ā moni bies ejø nā?** how many cows (lit. beasts) have you now?

poridž porridge, always, and **broþ** broth, frequently, require the plural form of the verb as **ðem poridž worent** **ez guid ez ðe out te (e) bīn**, lit. them porridge were not as good as they ought to have been.

B. Formation of the Genitive Case.

§ 339. The sign of the genitive both singular and plural is generally omitted when one noun qualifies another; the two nouns thus forming a kind of compound, as **ðemz mi faðe buits** those are my father's boots; but **ðem buits e mi faðez** those boots are my father's, **tlad faðe buits** the boy's father's boots, but **tbuits e tlad faðez** the boots of the boy's

father, ðem bānz (never bānzez) muðe(r) those children's mother.

When the genitive is not followed by another noun, the gen. singular and plural have the same form as the nom. plural. The only exceptions are that nouns which end in -vz in the plural have -fs in the gen. singular, **waifs wife's**, and the two umlaut-plurals **men**, **wimin** have sing. **manz**, **wumenz**, plural **menz**, **wiminz**.

CHAPTER VIII.

ADJECTIVES.

1. The Articles.

§ 340. The indefinite article *e* *a*, *en* *an*, differs from lit. Engl. in so far that *e* may be used before both vowels and consonants. It is equally right to say : *av etn e* or *en apl* *I have eaten an apple.* In *nidiet idiot* and *noreišn row*, *disturbance*, the initial *n* has come from the indef. article, *ðis nidiet this idiot*, *wots tmiənин e ðis noreišn?* *what is the meaning of this (lit. oration) row?* Cp. lit. Engl. *newt* for *ewt*. Observe the phrase : *a wer i sitš en e steet* *I was in such (an) a state.*

§ 341. The definite article *t the* is generally attached to the following word, as *tman the man*, *tkoilz the coals*, *tak tguid enz take the good ones*, *tloed e tmane(r) the lord of the manor*, *a duent noe wot tman did wit I don't know what the man did with it*, *a no(e) ue tman wo(r) I know who the man was.*

When the word following the definite article begins with *t* or *d*, the only trace of the article is that *t* and *d* become suspended or popularly expressed lengthened. We make a clear distinction between *teebl table* and *t'eebl the table*, *dlium gloom* and *d'lium the gloom.* -

Cp. the similar distinction between *eit eight*, and *eit' eighth*.

We however always use *ðe* before *loed* when it means *God*, as *ðez nuebdi bed ðe loed on mi*, *noez wot iv ed te baid* *there is nobody but the Lord and myself, know what I have had to suffer.* *ðe* (never *t*) is also used after *ue who*, *wot what*, in such expressions as: *ue ðe divl did ðat? who the devil did that?* *wot ðe erment duz e wont? what the hangment does he want?* *a duent noe wot ðe erment i did wit* *I don't know what the hangment he did with it.*

NOTE.—In order to obtain information on this difference in the use of *t* and *ðe* in some other Yorkshire dialect, I wrote to Mr. Bradley, the Joint Editor of the New English Dictionary, who is thoroughly conversant with the Sheffield dialect; and from his kind communication I learn that the distinction in the Sheffield dialect is practically the same as in my own. I venture to quote the following extract from his letter, which will be found interesting and instructive.—‘*t’ lord o’ t’ manor*—(decidedly). When “Lord” means God, the association of liturgical and Bible reading generally cause the full pronunciation (*ðe*) to be used. But I have, though rarely, heard *t’ Lord*, in rather off-hand, irreverent speech; and “Lord knows” without any article at all is common enough. A *don’t know what t’ man did wi’ it*—(certainly not *ðe man*, nor *man* without article). What the *hangment*, What the *devil*, What the *plague*, etc.—(always *ðe*, never *t* or omitted). A *know who t’ man wor*—(certainly not *ðe*, nor omitted).’

2. Comparison of Adjectives.

§ 342. The comparative is formed by adding *-e(r)* and the superlative by adding *-ist* to the positive. This rule also holds good for familiar adjectives of two or more syllables. But unfamiliar adjectives of more than one syllable sometimes form the comparative and superlative by prefixing *muē(r)*, *muēst*.

fāe(r) far, fāre(r), farist; jun young, junē(r), junist or junst; uelsm wholesome, uelsm-e(r), uelsm-ist; biutifl beautiful, biutifl-er, biutifl-ist.

§ 343. The following adjectives are compared irregularly as in lit. Engl.:

<i>bad bad</i>		
<i>il ill</i>	{	wāe(r)
<i>guid good</i>		bete(r)
<i>lat late</i>		late(r)
<i>litl little</i>		les
<i>moni many</i>	{	muə(r)
<i>mits much</i>	{	
<i>niə(r) near</i>		niere(r)
		wāst
		best
		latist, last
		liest
		muəst
		nierist, nekst

NOTE.—The use of vari before adjectives is the same as in lit. Engl.: vari *guid very good*. But instead of using vari we sometimes repeat the adjective with eż as: *guid eż guid very good*, dāk eż dāk *very dark*.

3. Numerals.

§ 344. a. Cardinal and ordinal numerals.

<i>Cardinal.</i>	<i>Ordinal.</i>
<i>wun one</i>	fēst
<i>tū two</i>	seknd
<i>þri three</i>	þēd
<i>fouə(r) four</i>	fouət
<i>faiv five</i>	fift
<i>siks six</i>	sikst
<i>sevm seven</i>	sevnt
<i>eit eight</i>	eit'
<i>nain nine</i>	naint
<i>ten ten</i>	tent
<i>(e)levm eleven</i>	(e)levnt
<i>twelv twelve</i>	twelft
<i>þētīn thirteen</i>	þētīnt
<i>fouētīn fourteen</i>	fouētīnt

<i>Cardinal.</i>	<i>Ordinal.</i>
fiftin <i>fifteen</i>	fiftint
sikstín <i>sixteen</i>	sikstint
sevntin <i>seventeen</i>	sevntint
eitín <i>eighteen</i>	eitint
naintin <i>nineteen</i>	naintint
twenti <i>twenty</i>	twentit
twenti wun <i>twenty-one</i>	twenti fēst
twenti tū <i>twenty-two</i>	twenti seknd
pēti <i>thirty</i>	pētit
foti <i>forty</i>	fotit
fifti <i>fifty</i>	fiftit
siksti <i>sixty</i>	sikstít
sevnti <i>seventy</i>	sevntit
eiti <i>eighty</i>	eitit
nainti <i>ninety</i>	naintit
unded <i>hundred</i>	undet
pāzn <i>thousand</i>	pāznt

§ 345. The old form *uen one* is still retained in the phrase *tuen the one of two*, as *tuen on em est*, lit. *the one of them has it*, i. e. *one of the two has it*. The unaccented form is *en* or rather vocalic *n*, as *it wer e guidn it was a good one*. We may also note *wun-ā somehow, wun-ā er enuðe(r) somehow or other*.

On the suspended *t*' in *eit' eighth*, see §§ 341, 306.

m for older *n* (§ 270) is regularly heard in *sevm, (e)levm*; but in *sevnt, (e)levnt, sevntin*, etc., *m* for older *n* is seldom, if ever, heard.

All the ordinals, except *seknd* and *pēd*, end in *t*. Most of these are, of course, new formations made after the analogy of *fēst, fift, sikst, twelft* which had *t* in OE. See § 309. In a similar manner the lit. Engl. ordinals *fifth, ninth, twelfth*, etc.

sixth, twelfth, and all those ending in *-nth* are new formations made after the analogy of such forms as *fourth*, OE. *fēowerða*.

§ 346. In playing at games, e.g. *marbles* *toez*, boys have the following ordinals, denoting the order in which each is to begin the game. The boy who calls out *fēri* has the first turn. The order is *fēri first, sekɪ second, þēdi third, lari last*.

NOTE.—*toe* is used for a marble of any kind. When made of marble or alabaster it is called *ə wait ali*, if streaked with red veins *ə bluid ali*; when of glass *ə glas ali*; when made of powdered stone *ə stueni*; when made of clay *ə pot donek*.

§ 347. b. Fractional numerals: *kweēte(r) quarter*, *ə fouēt or wun peet āt ə fouē(r) a fourth*, *ə þēd or wun peet āt ə pri a third*, and similarly *tū þēdz or tū peets āt ə pri two thirds*, *oef half*, as *ə oef pund, oef pund, or oef ə pund half a pound, oepni halfpenny, oepēþ halfpennyworth*.

§ 348. c. Multiplicatives: *simpl simple, dubl double, tribl, þribl threefold, fouē-foud fourfold, wuns once, twais twice, þri taimz three times*.

§ 349. d. Numerals in composition: *ə tūþri lit. a two (or) three, a few, as ler em ev ə tūþri let them have a few, tupms two pence, fipms fivepence, þrepms three pence, etc.*

CHAPTER IX.

PRONOUNS.

1. Personal.

§ 350.

FIRST PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom. ai, (a, i)	wī, (wi, we)
Obj. mī, (mə)	uz, (əz, s)

SECOND PERSON.

Nom. ðā, tā, (ða, ta, te)	jī, (ji, je)
Obj. ðī, (ðə)	jī, (je)

THIRD PERSON.

Singular.

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
Nom. ī, (i, e)	it, (t)	šū, (šu, še)
Obj. im	it, (t)	ē(r), (ə(r)).

Plural.

Nom. ðee, (ðe, ðə)
Obj. ðem, (əm, m).

The weak forms are in parentheses. They are far more frequently employed than the strong ones; the latter are only used to express special emphasis.

The weak form *i I* is older than *a*, it arose from the shortening of *i* before the latter became *ai*, whereas *a* is the regular weak form of *ai*, cp. the weak forms *abed* *yes but*, *wol until*, *wa why*, beside the strong forms *aibed*, *wail* (noun) *while*, *wai*. Examples of the first person are :

muni gue wi je? must *I go with you?* *sali et temoen?* shall *I have it to-morrow?* if *id nobed e bit e bras, a wodnt* (or *ad net*) *diu sitš wāk* if *I had only a little brass* (*money*), *I would not do such work*, *al kum en sī je, wen i ger e bit e taim* *I will come and see you, when I get a bit of time*, as *e dun inā* *I shall have done presently*, *a fan em i tloin* *I found them in the lane*, *gi m(ə) e feu* give me a few, *ðe told me ða wer ie(r)* they told me (that) thou wast here. *wi or we bān dān til* we are going down the hill, *sud wə len im it?* should we lend him it? *ðel or ðel stop wol we kum* they will stop until (while) we come. lets as *im let us or me ask him, še þenkþ ez fe tpeenz wid teen wit* she thanked us for the pains we had taken with it. The *z* in the strong form *uz* is never voiceless as it is in lit. Engl. The weak form *s* is only used when it is attached enclitically to a preceding voiceless consonant.

The strong form *tā* and the weak forms *ta, te* can only be used interrogatively and in subordinate sentences, as *wil tā weš it?* *wilt thou wash it?* *wite len met?* *wilt thou leñd me it?* *wies te kum þriu?* (lit. where hast thou come through) *where do you come from?* *kan te diut bi ðisen?* canst thou do it by thyself? *wen tet redi wil send ðet* when thou art ready we will send thee it. as or asl *gi ðe (ə) oepni* if *te elps me*, *I shall give thee a halfpenny if thou helpest me*, *ðat nuen se wil es te wo(r)* thou art not so well

as thou wwest, þal (never *tal* or *tel*) *find im et iz wāk thou*
wilt find him at his work. At first sight one might be
 inclined to assume that the forms *tā*, *tē* have arisen from
 assimilation with verbal forms ending in *-t*, e. g. *āt* (§ 396)
art, out (§ 394) *oughtest, dāst* (frequently *dēs* § 390) *durst* ;
 but these are the three solitary instances in which the
 second person singular ends in *-t* where assimilation could
 take place. See the personal endings (§ 385). It is far more
 probable that the forms have arisen from their unaccented
 position in the sentence. If this is right then the def. art.
t has a similar origin. However the *t* of the article arose,
 I certainly do not believe that it is a clipped form of *þat*
that, which is regularly used as a demonstrative (§ 354), but
 never as a rel. pronoun or conjunction; the latter are
 expressed by *et* (§§ 356, 401). *am bān tē tak ðe wi me*
I am going to take thee with me. *ji or je sed et im it ren*
you said that I am in the wrong, wot did je see tul im?
what did you say to him? wil je sam me ȝem tluez up?
will you pick up those clothes for me? jev etn oel tmeit sue
jel e te diu bāt nā wol setedə you have eaten all the meat
so you will have to do without until Saturday, if je (not ji)
sī mi faðe(r), as im te kum uem if you see my father, ask
him to come home, wi soe je i tmiln we saw you in the mill.
 The old objective form of the second person plural has
 entirely died out; cp. on the other hand the disappearance
 in Modern English of the old nom. *ye* except in liturgical
 and the higher literary language. The pronoun of the
 second person singular is still extensively used, but it is
 not so general now as it was twenty years ago. When I
 was a lad the following was the rule : *þā* was used in every
 case except that *jī* was used (1) in addressing strangers,
 especially grown-up people, or as a mark of respect to
 masters and old people; (2) children in addressing their

parents ; (3) people who had made each other's acquaintance after they had grown up usually employed *jī* in speaking to each other.

The masc. of the third person singular is the only pronoun which has not at least two forms for the obj. case. *im* is no doubt used as a weak form so as to prevent confusion with the obj. case of the plural. *t* is attached to the preceding word. The nominative of the feminine presents great difficulties. Dr. Sweet in his New English Grammar (§ 1068) gives the following explanation for the lit. Engl. form *she* : the old demonstrative *sēo* became *shō* through the intermediate stage *seō(sjoo)*, then *shō* became contaminated with the old personal pronoun *hēo*, which gave rise to the form *shēo* which would regularly become *she* in Mod. English. This explanation may or may not be right for the lit. language, but a form *shēo* could not possibly become *šū*, but only *ši* in the W. dial. as also in the other dialects round about Windhill ; ep. the Dialect Tests in Ellis, EEPr. v. On the other hand, the uncontaminated form *shō* would not become *šū* but *šiu* in the modern dialect, ep. *tiu too*, *diu do*, etc. § 164 c ; unless we may assume, which I do not believe is the case, that the one solitary example (*šū shoe*, but pl. *šuin* §§ 163-4 c) containing *ū* from older *ō* has not been borrowed from the lit. language. On the various origins of W. *ū* see § 40. For the present the form *šū she* still remains a riddle. The strong form *ðem* is from OE. *ðām* (*ðām*), the dat. plural of the demonstrative pronoun *sē*, *sēo*, *ðæt*, whereas the weak forms *em*, *m* are from OE. *heom*, the dat. plural of the personal pronoun *hē*, *hēo*, *hit*.

Examples of the third person are: *iz bīn on trant oēl twik* *he has been on the spree all the week*, *eze fotš ðat flik e beekn?* *has he fetched that flitch of bacon?* *i ied it wen e*

wer et jār ās he heard it when he was at your house, tiznt main it is not mine, eze funt? has he found it? gimet give me it, estet? hast thou it? wots e dun wit? what has he done with it? šuz in e mad ig she is in a bad temper, šu or še oles wešez e tmundē she always washes (the clothes) on the Monday, eše or es še saređ tpigz? has she served the pigs? stop wol še kumz stop until she comes, ūd or ūd e gīn mē ten šilin fot they would have giren me ten shillings for it, wil ūe suin bi ie(r)? will they soon be here? ūel suin bi ier if ūe kum reit uem they will soon be here if they come straight (right) home, al sel jem I will sell you them, kan je diu bāt em? can you do without them?

It is hardly possible to give a very clearly defined and accurate rule for the use of the weak nominative forms:

a, wi; ji; i; šu; ūe beside
i, we; je; e; še; ūe.

The former set is mostly used in making direct assertions, and the latter in interrogative and subordinate sentences. *i I* and *e he* are never used in making direct assertions, but the other pairs are, and when the one form and when the other is used, seems to depend upon sentence rhythm.

The obj. case of all persons is often used reflexively, as *al weš mē nā I will wash myself now, am džust bān te don mē I am just going to dress myself, i leed im dān i tfild he lay down in the field, kum fored lad en sit ūe dān en al set tketl on come forward lad and sit (thee) down and I will set the kettle on (and make some tea).*

We always use the obj. case where in refined lit. Engl. the nom. is used:

1. After the substantive verb, as *its mī, pī, ūe(r), im, uz, jī, ūem*, lit. *it is me, thee, her, him, us, you, them*. Note *ūemz em et i want those are the ones that I want.*

2. When the verb refers to different persons, as *im en mī went he and I went*, *Bil en imz guen dān truēd Bill and he have gone down the road*, *uz en ðem we tegeðer oel d'ee we and they were together all the day*.

3. When the subject of the principal sentence is separated from the predicate by a subordinate sentence, as : *im et did ðat out te en he who did that ought to be hanged*, *uz ets dun se mitš for im me gue te d'ogz fer out i keez we who have done so much for him may go to the dogs for aught he cares*.

2. Possessive.

§ 351. a. Conjoint: *mai, (mi) my*; *āe(r), (we(r)) our*; *ðai, (ði) thy*; *jāe(r), (je(r)) your*; *iz, is his*; *it its, ē(r), (e(r)) her, ðee(r), (ðe(r)) their*.

The weak forms are in parentheses. As in the personal pronouns so also here the weak forms are far more frequently used than the strong ones. *mi, ði, ðe(r)* are from the Middle English weak forms *mi, ði, ðer*, and not Modern weakenings of the strong forms ; otherwise we should have had *ma, ða* for our *mi, ði*, see § 350. *we(r)* has been formed from *we* after the analogy of *je ye, je(r)*, thus *je : je(r) :: we : we(r)*. *iz* is used before vowels and voiced consonants and *is* before voiceless consonants, as *iz ās his house, iz oen his own, iz muðe(r) his mother, is koit his coat, is faðe(r) his father, este sīn it faðe(r) ? hast thou seen its (=the child's) father ? it ied wāks its head aches*.

§ 352. b. Absolute : *main mine, āz ours, ðain thine, jāz yours, iz his, its its, ēz hers, ðeez theirs*.

3. Reflexive.

§ 353.

FIRST PERSON.

Singular.

misen

misel

miseln

Plural.

wesen

wesenz

wesel

weseln

SECOND PERSON.

ðisen

ðisel

ðiseln

jesen

jesenz

jesel

jeseln

THIRD PERSON.

*Singular.**Masc.*

i(s)sen

i(s)sel

i(s)seln

Neut.

itsen

itsel

itseln

Fem.

esen

esel

eseln

Plural.

ðesen

ðesenz

ðesel

ðeseln

The stress is always on the second syllable. When these pronouns are used emphatically the stress on the second syllable is of course stronger than when they are used reflexively. All the forms -sel, -seln, -sen are often heard without any distinction in meaning.

Such a variety of forms must be quite modern, and is probably due to importation from neighbouring dialects. The *-sen*-forms are far more common than either of the other two. In the Eastern North Midland dialects, to which Windhill belongs (Ellis, EEPr. v. pp. 364-408), I find the following forms: *-seln* at Huddersfield and Halifax; *-sen* at Bradford, Leeds, Dewsbury, Rotherham, Sheffield, Wakefield. In this division of dialects no *-self*-forms seem to be known.

In order to find out the areas of the *-sel*, *-seln*, and *-sen*-forms I have carefully examined all the classified word-lists and comparative dialect specimens in Ellis, EEPr. v., with the following results. *-sel* is the only form that occurs in all the North Northern, West Northern, and East Northern dialects, except at Holderness (S.E. Yorkshire) and South Ainsty, where we find *-sen*. The North North Midland, West North Midland, and South North Midland dialects have only *-sel*. The Border Midland dialects, which embrace the county of Lincolnshire, have only the *-sen*-form. The *-sen*-form does not seem to occur south of Lincolnshire. *-self* is regularly found without exception in all the Eastern dialects. The Mid Southern dialects have *-self*, *-zelf*, except at Much Cowarne (nine miles N.E. of Hereford) we find *-sel* and in Western Dorset *-zel*. The North Border Southern, Mid Border Southern, and South Border Southern dialects have only *-self*. In the East Southern dialects, which embrace almost the whole of Kent, with East Sussex, examples are wanting except that *-saaf*, pl. *-saavz* occurs at Faversham (eight miles W.N.W. of Canterbury). The Northern West Southern dialects regularly have *-zel*. In the Southern West Southern dialects all three forms, *-sel*, *-zel*, and *-self*, occur. For the Western West Southern dialects examples are wanting.

The South Western dialects seem to have *-self*, but more examples are wanting to be certain, as only one example of the reflexive occurs in this division, viz. at Docklow (five miles E. S. E. of Leominster). For the North Western dialects there is only one example given in Ellis, viz. *-sel* for Pulverbach (seven miles S.W. of Shrewsbury).

wesen, etc. have been formed from the weak possessive *wē(r) our*, which is itself a new formation, § 351. There is no difference in meaning or usage between *wesen* and *wesenz*, *ðesen* and *dəsenz*. *jesen* is used for the sing. and plural *yourself, yourselves*, but *jesenz* *yourselfs* has always a plural meaning.

The simplex *self* occurs in the dialect, as *e tself seem dee on the self same day*.

4. Demonstrative.

§ 354.

Sing.	<i>ðis this</i>	<i>ðat that</i>	<i>jon yon.</i>
Plural.	<i>ðiez these</i>	<i>ðem those</i>	<i>jon yon.</i>

ðis and *ðiez* are often followed by *ie(r) here*, and *ðat*, *ðem* by *ðie(r) there*, as *ðis ier ās wonts e lot e tlienin this house wants a lot of cleaning, dus te laik ðiez ie(r)? dost thou like these? a kānt eit ðat ðie meit I can't eat that meat, i ga mə ðat ðie koit he gave me that coat, ðem ðier aplz kost tupms those apples cost twopence, ðemz vari guid bēd ðiez ez or e bete(r) those are very good but these are better.*

ðem is the only word used for *those*, a form *ðuez* would be quite foreign to the dialect.

5. Interrogative.

§ 355.

*Masc. and Fem.**Neut.*Nom., Obj. *ue who**wot what, witš which.*Gen. *uez whose.*

uem whom is never used in the W. dialect. Beside *wot* we have also *wor*, on which see § 290.

6. Relative.

§ 356. The relative pronoun is expressed either by *et* for all genders and numbers, or by *ue* for the masc. and fem., *wot* for the neuter. *et* is invariably used when the antecedent is expressed; in other cases we always use *ue*, *wot*. Thus: *im et sed suez rex he who said so is wrong*, *tman et i soe jestede the man whom I saw yesterday*, *tlas et i gav e pund e aplz tul ez etn em oel the lass to whom I gave a pound of apples has eaten them all*, *tkoilz et te bout dān i Windil e vari guid the coals which thou boughtest down in Windhill are very good*, *did je sī ðem et did it? did you see those who did it?* *ðem men et te so(e) i trued wer on trant those men whom thou sawest in the road were on the spree.*

a no(e) uez dunt I know who has done it, we no(e) uez it iz we know whose it is, a noe wot te sez I know what thou sayest, a ken or kn ges ue ðaz bin wi I can guess with whom thou hast been, a duent beliv wot e sez I don't believe what he says; but a duent beliv e wēd (et) i sez I don't believe a word (that) he says.

The obj. case of *et*, but never of *ue*, *wot*, is often omitted: *tman i soe the man (whom) I saw, tkoilz e bout the coals (which) he bought.*

et is of Norse origin and was originally only used as a conjunction with the meaning of *that*. But already in Old Icelandic it came to be used both as a relative pronoun and conjunction just as it still is in the W. dialect: *a no(e) et im i tgeet I know that I am in the way*. See Noreen, Altländische und altnordische Grammatik, § 402. **et** occurs as a rel. pronoun in the Northern English dialects so early as the thirteenth century, see J. A. H. Murray, The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland, p. 194.

It may be useful to note here that **ðat** is never used in the dialect either as a rel. pronoun or as a conjunction.

7. Indefinite.

§ 357.

sum *some*, **sumdi** *somebody*, **sumet** (lit. *somewhat*) *something, anything*.

out *aught, nout naught, nougth*.

inif, pl. **iniu** *enough*: **gim(e) e feu**, **nee ðaz ed iniu** *give me a few, no thou hast had enough, eje bried inif?* *have you enough bread?*

feu *few, ivri every, oel all, els else, sitš such, uðe(r) other*.

oeðe(r) (OE. *āwðer*) *either, noeðe(r)* (OE. *nāwðer*) *neither*. Cp. § 123 and see Sievers, OE. Grammar, §§ 346, 348.

oni (OE. *ænig*) *any, onibodi anybody, moni* (OE. *monig, manig*) *many*. The **o** in **oni** is due to the influence of the **o** in **moni**. The following question would be quite unintelligible to anyone but a North countryman: **ez or ez oni on je oni on je?** *inquired a man of a company of persons, after asking two or three of them individually for a match, lit. has any on you any on you? i. e. has any of you got one?*

tuēn (lit. *the one*) *one of two or more: tuēn on jøz dunt*

one of you has done it. Strong form **wun** (nom.), weak form **en** (obj.) *one*, pl. **enz ones**, **wun enuðe(r)** *one another*, **nuə**, weak form **ne no**, **nuebdi nobody**; **nuen none** has no weak form. **nuen** is often used in the place of **net: am nuen bān I am not going**, **ðat nuen tfuil et te liuks you are not the fool you look to be.**

u(ə)-ive(r) whoever, **wotive(r)** or **tšiuz-wot** (lit. *choose-what*) *whatever*.

CHAPTER X.

VERBS.

§ 358. The verbs are divided into two great classes :— Strong and Weak—according to the formation of the preterite and past participle. Besides these two great classes of strong and weak verbs, there are a few others which will be treated under the general heading of *Minor Groups*.

§ 359. The strong verbs form their preterite by means of ablaut. In order to facilitate the use of the book for philologists I have sub-divided them into seven classes and have adopted the order given in Sievers' Old English Grammar, §§ 382–97.

A great many verbs which were strong in OE. are now weak in the dialect ; on the other hand a few, which were originally weak, have become strong. The lists contain all the strong verbs in general use. When two forms of the preterite and past participle are in existence, the less usual one is enclosed in brackets. Some verbs, which now usually have a weak preterite, still retain the old strong past participle, e. g. *fesēen* *forsaken*, *fretn* beside *frieted* *fretted*, *mourned*.

There is only one form for the singular and plural of the preterite just as in lit. Engl. The present and

the past participle of all classes have, as a rule, been regularly developed from their corresponding OE. forms. But the preterite of some classes, e. g. the whole of the first and second, are new formations made after the analogy of the pret. of the fourth and partly the fifth classes. Some few verbs have passed over from one class into another. All these points will be discussed in their proper places.

§ 360. The preterite and the past participle of weak verbs end in -ed, -d, -t. See §§ 380-3. Many verbs, originally weak, have both a strong and a weak past participle. See §§ 380-3.

A. Strong Verbs.

§ 361.

CLASS I.

OE. i	Infin.	Pret. Sg.	Pret. Pl.	P. P.
		ā	i	i
W. ai		ee		i
aid <i>hide</i>		eed		idn
baid <i>endure</i>		beed		bidn
bait <i>bite</i>		beet		bitn
daiv <i>dive</i>		deev		divm
dlaid <i>glide</i>		dleed		dlidn
draiv <i>drive</i>		dreev		drivm
kontraiv <i>contrive</i>		kontreev		kontrivm
raid <i>ride</i>		reed		ridn
rait <i>write</i>		reet		ritn
raiv <i>tear</i>		reev		rivm
raiz <i>rise</i>		reez		rizn
slaid <i>slide</i>		sleed		slidn
straid <i>stride</i>		streed		stridn
straik <i>strike</i>		streek		strukn
straiv <i>strive</i>		streev		strivm

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
ſain <i>shine</i>	ſeен	ſaинд	
ſait <i>cacare</i>	ſеет	ſитн	
þraiv <i>thrive</i>	þreeв		þривм

§ 362. The pret. of all verbs of this class is a new formation. The eø can arise neither from the OE. singular nor plural form. From the former we should have had ue (§ 122) and from the latter i (§ 89). The only classes of verbs which regularly have eø in the pret. are the fourth (§ 371) and part of the fifth (§ 372). To merely say that the pret. of Class I has been formed after the analogy of Class IV and part of Class V would be avoiding the real difficulty, which consists in giving a satisfactory reason why they should have had such an influence, seeing that they had no forms in common with Class I in OE. One might perhaps be inclined to think that the identity of the vowel in a pp. like ȝifenn *given* (Ormulum, i. 71) with that in a pp. like risenn *risen* (Ormulum, ii. 47) may have given rise to the new formation. But that would not do. In the dialect the pret. of gi(v) is ga(v)=Ormulum ȝaff, gaff, ii. 16. At present I cannot even suggest a satisfactory explanation.

§ 363. The pp. of ſain is always weak, and I have also occasionally heard a weak pret. ſaинд. For the pret. of straik I have often heard striuk, strak, the latter of which seems to be a shortening of the Northern ME. form strāk; the pp. of this verb corresponds to the early Mod. Engl. lit. form struknen.

§ 364. aid (OE. hýdan) and daiv (OE. dýfan) were weak in OE. raiv (O. Icel. rífa) and þraiv (O. Icel. þrífa) are of Norse origin. straiv (O. Fr. estriver) was already strong in ME. kontraiv must be a late borrowing from

lit. Engl., the ME. form **controuen** (**u = v**) from O. Fr. **controver** would not have become **kontraiv** in the W. dialect.

CLASS II.

§ 365.

	<i>Infn.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
OE. ēo	ēa	u	o	
W. i		ee	o	
iu (§ 187)		ee	o	
i		eu	ou	
frīz <i>freeze</i>		freez	frozn	
tliw <i>cleave, split</i>		tleev	tlov̄m	
tšiuz <i>choose</i>		tšeoz	tšozn	
fli <i>fly</i>		fleu	floun	

§ 366. All the other verbs, which formerly belonged to this class, have become weak.

OE. cēasan would regularly have become *tšiz (§ 187) in the dialect. tšiuz seems to be an early borrowing of the ME. West Midland form chüsen, which would regularly become tšiuz in the dialect.

The ee in the pret. is not regularly developed from OE. ēa, which has become ie (§ 179), but is due to the analogy of such verbs as weev *wove*, need *kneaded*. Just as we have the pp. wovm, nodn, pret. weev, need, so to the pp. frozn, tlov̄m, tšozn there has been formed a new preterite freez, tleev, tšeoz.

CLASS III.

§ 367. This class had in OE. four sub-divisions :

1. Verbs having a medial nasal + a consonant.

2. „ „ l + „

3. „ „ r or h + „

4. When the stem vowel was followed by two consonants other than a nasal, l, r, or h + a consonant. Sievers, OE. Gr. §§ 386–9.

All verbs originally belonging to 2. have become weak. The same also applies to sub-divisions 3. and 4. with the exception of *feit fight*, and *brust burst*.

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P.P.</i>
1. OE. i	o (a)	u	u
W. i	a		u
i	e (§ 59)		u
<i>begin begin</i>	<i>began</i>		<i>begun</i>
<i>spin spin</i>	<i>span</i>		<i>spun</i>
<i>swim swim</i>	<i>swom § 58 (swam)</i>		<i>swum</i>
<i>win win</i>	<i>wan (won)</i>		<i>wun</i>
<i>bind bind</i>	<i>ban</i>		<i>bun</i>
<i>find find</i>	<i>fan</i>		<i>fun</i>
<i>wind wind</i>	<i>wan (won)</i>		<i>wun</i>
<i>run run</i>	<i>ran</i>		<i>run</i>
2. <i>brin bring</i>	<i>bren</i>		<i>brun</i>
<i>din reproach, revile</i>	<i>den</i>		<i>dun</i>
<i>flii throw</i>	<i>flen</i>		<i>flun</i>
<i>in hang</i>	<i>en</i>		<i>un</i>
<i>rin wring</i>	<i>ren</i>		<i>run</i>
<i>rin ring</i>	<i>ren</i>		<i>run</i>
<i>sin sing</i>	<i>sen</i>		<i>sun</i>
<i>slin sling</i>	<i>slen</i>		<i>slun</i>
<i>sprin spring</i>	<i>spren</i>		<i>sprun</i>
<i>stin sting</i>	<i>sten</i>		<i>stun</i>
<i>strii string</i>	<i>stren</i>		<i>strun</i>
<i>swin swing</i>	<i>swen</i>		<i>swun</i>
<i>tlin cling</i>	<i>tlen</i>		<i>tlun</i>
<i>drink drink</i>	<i>drenk</i>		<i>drukn</i>

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P.P.</i>
sink <i>sink</i>	senk		sukn
slink <i>slink</i>	slenk		slukn
stink <i>stink</i>	sterk		stukn
šrink <i>shrink</i>	šrenk		šrukñ
<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P.P.</i>
3. W. Sax. eo	ea	u	o
O. North. e	æ	u	o
W. ei (§ 87)		ee	o
feit <i>fight</i>		feet	fotn
<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P.P.</i>
4. OE. e	æ	u	o
W. u		a	u
brust <i>burst</i>		brast	brusn
þrust <i>thrust</i>		þrast	þrusn

§ 368. On the present form **run**, see Sweet NE. Gr. § 1382. The pret. and pp. **ban**, **fan**, **wan** and **bun**, **fun**, **wun** are very widely spread in the Midland and Northern dialects, see the Word-lists in Ellis, EEPr. v. The pret. **bren** and pp. **brun** are no doubt new formations after the analogy of forms like **sen**, **sun**; the weak pret. and pp. **brout** is also much used, but is not so common as the strong forms. **in** (ME. **hengen**, O. Icel. **hengja**) and **rin** (OE. (**h**)**ringan**) were originally weak verbs. **din** (O. Icel. **dengja**), **fin** (O. Icel. **fiengja**), **slin** (O. Icel. **slöngva**) are of Norse origin. **striñ** seems to be quite a modern formation from the noun.

The pp. of verbs whose stem ends in **nk** regularly lose the medial guttural **n** in the W. dialect. I have assumed in the Phonology (§ 274) that **n** has disappeared through assimilation before the following **kñ** in the pp. of these verbs. This is possible and not at all improbable; but we must not exclude the possibility that some of these pp. may be

of Norse origin, e.g. **drukr** (O. Icel. **drukkenn**), **sukr** (O. Icel. **sokkenn**), and that the remaining **rk**-verbs may have followed the analogy of these. This is a point well worth investigating, but of the five verbs ending in **-rk** in the present and preterite, Ellis has unfortunately only the pp. of **drirk**, and I have accordingly read through all his Word-lists, Dialect tests, and Comparative Specimens to see how far the form without medial **r** in the pp. extends. The following is the result: The medial **r** is retained in all the Eastern, Western, and Southern dialects, with the exception of South Devon (Ellis, p. 163), which is probably a mistake on the part of Dr. Ellis' informant. All the Border Midland, Southern, North Midland, Western Mid Midland, Eastern Mid Midland, East Mid Midland, Western South Midland, Eastern South Midland, Northern North Midland, and Western North Midland dialects have medial **r** except at Colne Valley and at Burnley, where double forms—without and with medial **r**—seem to occur (pp. 334 and 351). In the Eastern North Midland division to which my own dialect belongs the form without medial **r** is found at Huddersfield, Halifax, Dewsbury which have **drufen**, at Keighley, Bradford, Leeds, Rotherham, Elland, and Calverley where the nasal has disappeared before the following **k**; but medial **r** occurs at Barnsley, Sheffield, and Marsden (seven miles S. W. of Huddersfield). In the East Northern division, Mid Yorkshire, North Mid Yorkshire, New Malton, Lower Nidderdale, Washam River district, South Cleveland, North East Coast, Danby and Skelton in Cleveland, and Whitby, all have the form without medial **r**, but Market Weighton, Holderness, Malton, Pickering, and The Moors, Sutton and Goole retain the medial guttural nasal. All the West Northern dialects—for which there are a great number of examples in Ellis—lose the

medial **r** except at Upper Swaledale. The same is also the case for the North Northern dialects, except that at Newcastle-on-Tyne the medial **r** seems to exist (Ellis, p. 647). For the Lowland division of English dialect districts in Scotland only forms without medial **r** are registered. It is however important to note that Dr. Murray, *The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland*, has pp. **drunk** beside **drukken**, and only **slunk**, **stunk**, **sunk**, **schrunk** (*scrynkit*). This would certainly seem to favour the idea that our **drukn̩** is of Norse origin, and that the pp. of the four other verbs have been formed after the analogy of it.

In **feet** *fought* the vowel of the singular seems to have been carried over to the plural at an early period. The latter form then became generalized. The short **o** in the pp. is quite regular (§ 100).

On the forms **brust**, **brast**, **brusn** see Sweet, NE. Gr. § 1354, and on **þrust** (ME. **þrusten**, **þrusten**, O. Icel. **þrýsta**) see loc. cit. § 1348.

CLASS IV.

§ 369.

	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P.P.</i>
W. Sax.	e	æ	æ	o
O. North.	e	æ	ē	o
1. W.	ei (§ 87) <i>steil</i> <i>steal</i>	ee (§ 70) <i>steel</i>		ou (§ 103) <i>stoun</i>
2. W.	ie (§ 75) <i>bie(r)</i> <i>bear</i> <i>swie(r)</i> <i>swear</i> <i>šie(r)</i> <i>shear</i> <i>wie(r)</i> <i>wear</i>	ee <i>bee(r)</i> <i>swee(r)</i> <i>še(r)</i> <i>wee(r)</i>		oe (§ 104a) <i>boen</i> <i>swoen</i> <i>šoen</i> <i>woen</i>
3. W.	e (§ 88) <i>brek</i> <i>break</i>	a brak		o brokn̩

§ 370. To this class also belongs **kum** (OE. *cuman*) *come*, **kom** (*kam*), **kum** (*kumd*).

§ 371. **wie(r)** (OE. *werian*) was originally a weak verb, but has become strong after the analogy of **bie(r)**, **šie(r)**. Similarly **swie(r)** (OE. *swerian*, pret. sing. *swōr*) has passed over from the sixth class into this.

The **ee** in the preterite is due to levelling. The vowel of the pret. singular of strong verbs was often extended to the plural already in ME. Then this **a** being in an open syllable became lengthened and was afterwards levelled out into the singular; so that the preterites with **ee** in this and the fifth class are really generalized plural stem-forms. The old pret. pl. form with **æ** (*ē*) would have become **i** in the dialect, § 130. On the other hand, **brak** is the old sing. form. The same is also the case with the **a** in the pret. of verbs of Class V.

CLASS V.

§ 372.

	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P.P.</i>
W. Sax.	e	æ	ǣ	e
O. North.	e	æ	ē	e
1. W. ei (§ 87)		ee (§ 371)		o
<i>neid knead</i>		need		nodn
<i>speik speak</i>		speek (spak)		spokn
<i>spreid spread</i>		spreed		sprodn
<i>treid tread</i>		treed		trodn
<i>weiv weave</i>		weev		wovm
2. W. ei (§ 87)		ee		e (§ 73)
<i>eit eat</i>		eet		etn
3. W. e (§ 88)		a (§ 371)		e (§ 73)
<i>get get</i>		gat		getn
4. W. i (§ 77)		a (§ 371)		i
<i>gi(v)</i>		ga(v)		gin (§ 79)

1. **spreid** was a weak verb in OE. (*sprēdan*, pret. *sprēdde*). The pp. of this sub-division have been formed after the analogy of verbs of the fourth class. The pret. **spak** is very often heard.

2. The pret. **eet** is a new formation made after the analogy of **weiv**, etc. The OE. form sing. **āt**, pl. **āton** would have become ***it** (§ 130).

4. Instead of **gīn** I have very often heard **gen**, which is no doubt due to the influence of **etn**, **getn**.

§ 373.

	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P.P.</i>
W. Sax.	i	æ	ǣ	e
O. North.	i	æ	ē	e
1. W.	i	a (§ 371)	i	
	bid invite to a funeral	bad	bidn	
	it hit	at	itn	
	nit knit	nat	nitn	
	sit sit	sat	sitn	
	slit slit	slat	slitn	
	spit spit	spat	spitn	
	split split	splat	spltn	
2. W.	i	e (§ 59)	u	
	dig dig	deg	dug	
3. W.	i	a	u	
	stik stick	stak	stuk	

1. **it** (O. Icel. *hitta find*), **nit**, **slit**, **spit**, **split** were originally weak verbs. I have also often heard the weak pret. and pp. **nited**; **bidn** (OE. *beden*, but already ME. *bidden* with **i** from the present), **sitn** (OE. *seten*, but already ME. *siten*).

2. **dig** was formerly weak (ME. *diggen*, *diggede*). The pp. **dug** is difficult to explain. According to Sweet, NE.

Gr. § 1370, the lit. form **dug** does not occur until towards the end of the Early Modern English period (1500-1650). The pp. **dugn** is also sometimes heard.

3. **stik** (OE. **stician**) was originally a weak verb. The pp. **stuk** may owe its u to the influence of **stun**, Sweet, NE. Gr. § 1376.

§ 374. To this class also belongs **sī** (OE. **sēon**) *see*, pret. **soe** (§ 63), pp. **sīn** = Old North. **gesēn**.

CLASS VI.

§ 375.

	<i>Infn.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
OE. a		ō	a
1. W. a (§ 71)		iu (§ 164)	ee (§ 312, 4)
tak <i>take</i>		tiuk	teen
2. W. oe (§ 63)		iu (§ 164 c)	oe
droe <i>draw</i>		driu	droen
3. W. a		ui (§ 163)	ui
stand <i>stand</i>		stuid	stuidn

stuidn has its vowel from the preterite. A weak pret. and pp. **standed** is not uncommon. I have also heard a pp. **studn**, the vowel of which seems to be due to the influence of the literary form **stood**.

§ 376.

	<i>Infn.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
OE. ēa		ō	a(æ)
W. ee		iu (§ 164 c)	ee (§ 65)
slee <i>slay</i>		sliu	sleen

The ee of the present is from the past participle. **šak** *shake* generally has the weak pret. and pp. **šakt**; but pret. **šiuk** (§ 164) and pp. **šakn** are not uncommon. The pp. of **fesak** *forsake* is **feseen** (§ 312, 4).

CLASS VII.

§ 377.

	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
OE. ā		ēo	ā
W. oe (§ 123)		iu (§ 190)	oe
bloe <i>blow</i>		bliu	bloen
kroε <i>crow</i>		kriu	kroen
moe <i>mow</i>		miu	moen
noε <i>know</i>		niu	noen
snoε <i>snow</i>		sniu	snoen
soe <i>sow</i>		siu	soen
þoe <i>thaw</i>		þiu	þoen
þroε <i>throw</i>		þriu	þroen

þoe was a weak verb in OE. (**þāwian** or **þāwan**); **snoε** (OE. **snāw**) is the noun used as a verb, which has formed its pret. and pp. after the analogy of the other verbs of this class.

§ 378.

	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
OE. ō		ēo	ō
W. ou (§ 166)		iu (§ 190)	ou
grou <i>grow</i>		griu	groun

§ 379.

	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
OE. ea(a)		ēo	ea(a)
W. oe (§ 62)		e (§ 192 a)	oe
foel <i>fall</i>		fel	foeln

B. Weak Verbs.

§ 380. The weak verbs are best classified according to their formation of the preterite and past participle. We thus distinguish three classes:—1. -ed, 2. -d, 3. -t.

Paragraphs 381–3 contain a fairly complete list of verbs which either differ from literary English in the preterite and past participle, or are interesting from other points of view. When the pret. or pp. has two forms, the less usual one is enclosed in brackets.

CLASS I.

§ 381. The preterite and past participle generally take -ed when the present ends in -t or -d. But a few verbs with short stem-vowels, whose present ends in -t, have the same form in the pret. and past participle; and a few others with a long stem vowel in the present have a short vowel in the pret. and pp.

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
bend <i>bend</i>	bended (bent)	bended (bent)
bild <i>build</i>	belt (bilded)	belt (bilded)
blid <i>bleed</i>	blidēd (bled)	blidēd (bled)
bluid <i>bleed</i>	bluidēd	bluidēd
brid <i>breed</i>	bridēd (bred)	bridēd (bred)
ēt <i>hurt</i>	ēt (ēted)	ēt (ētn)
fid <i>feed</i>	fidēd (fed)	fidēd (fedn)
grund <i>grind</i>	grundēd	grundēd
kest <i>cast</i>	kest (kestēd)	kested (kesn)
lied <i>lead</i>	liedēd (led)	liedēd (ledn)
melt <i>melt</i>	meltēd	meltēd
od <i>hold</i>	oded (eld)	odn (oded)
send <i>send</i>	sended (sent)	sended (sent)
skrat <i>scratch</i>	skrated	skrated (skratn)
spend <i>spend</i>	spended (spent)	spended (spent)
šuit <i>shoot</i>	šuited	šuited (šotn)
kost <i>cost</i>	kost (kostēd)	kost (kostēd)
kut <i>cut</i>	kut	kut (kutn)

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
<i>let let</i>	<i>let</i>	<i>let (letn)</i>
<i>put put</i>	<i>put</i>	<i>put (putn)</i>
<i>set set</i>	<i>set</i>	<i>set (setn)</i>
<i>šut shut</i>	<i>šut</i>	<i>šut (šutn)</i>
<i>wed marry</i>	<i>wed</i>	<i>wed (wedn)</i>
<i>wet wet</i>	<i>wet (weted)</i>	<i>wet (weted, wetn)</i>
<i>lit light</i>	<i>let (līted)</i>	<i>let (letn, līted)</i>
<i>mīt meet</i>	<i>met</i>	<i>met (metn)</i>
<i>rīd read</i>	<i>red</i>	<i>red</i>
<i>tīm pour out</i>	<i>tem (temd)</i>	<i>tem (temd)</i>
<i>biet beat</i>	<i>bet</i>	<i>bet (betn)</i>
<i>friet fret</i>	<i>frieted (fret)</i>	<i>frieted (fretn)</i>
<i>swiēt sweat</i>	<i>swieted (swet)</i>	<i>swieted (swetn)</i>
<i>tšiēt cheat</i>	<i>tšieted (tšet)</i>	<i>tšieted (tšētn)</i>
<i>triet treat</i>	<i>tret (trietet)</i>	<i>tretn (trietet)</i>

When I was a boy pret. and pp. forms like *bent*, *bled*, *led*, *spent*, etc., were hardly ever heard, but through the spread of elementary education they are now much used, especially among the younger generation, and will no doubt in the course of time entirely supplant the other forms. In like manner the strong pp. *kesn*, *putn*, *fretn*, etc., were far more common twenty years ago than they are now.

Forms like *let lit*, *lighted*, *belt* have been formed after the analogy of such pret. as *met*, *red*, etc., where the vowel was shortened before the double consonants (e.g. pret. *mette*) already in ME.

CLASS II.

§ 382. The preterite and past participle generally take -d when the present ends in a voiced sound other than -d.

<i>Infn.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
bēn <i>burn</i>	bēnd	bēnd
briu <i>brew</i>	briud	briud (briun)
diel <i>deal</i>	dield (delt)	dield (delt)
driem <i>dream</i>	driemd (dremt)	driemd (dremt)
er <i>hang</i>	end	end
eu <i>hew</i>	eud	eud (eun)
fil <i>feel</i>	fild (felt)	fild (felt)
iē(r) <i>hear</i>	iēd	iēd
lēe <i>lay</i>	leēd	leēd (leēn)
lein <i>lean</i>	leind	leind
len <i>lend</i>	lend	lend
lien <i>learn</i>	liend	liend
liev <i>leave</i>	lievd (left)	lievd (left)
lig <i>lie down</i>	ligd	ligd
loiz <i>lose</i>	loizd (lost)	loizd (lost)
miēn <i>mean</i>	miend (ment)	miend (ment)
nīl <i>kneel</i>	nīld (nelt)	nīld (nelt)
riu <i>rue</i>	riud	riud (riun)
see <i>say</i>	sed	sed
sel <i>sell</i>	seld	seld
seu <i>sew</i>	seud	seud (seun)
siez <i>seize</i>	siezd (seez)	siezd
smel <i>smell</i>	smeld	smeld
spel <i>spell</i>	speld	speld
spil <i>spill</i>	spild	spild
spoil <i>spoil</i>	spoild	spoild
streu <i>strew</i>	streud	streud (streun)
swel <i>swell</i>	sweld	sweld
šeov <i>shave</i>	šeovd	šeovd
šeou <i>show</i>	šeud	šeud (šeun)
šū <i>shoe</i>	šūd	šūd
tel <i>tell</i>	teld	teld

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
tlueð <i>clothe</i>	tlueðd	tlueðd
tšeū <i>chew</i>	tšeud	tšeud (tšeun)
wokn̩ <i>wake, awake</i>	woknd	woknd
gue <i>go</i>	went	guen
bai <i>buy</i>	bout	bout

The forms **delt**, **felt**, **left**, **lost**, **ment**, **nelt**, and in Class III **krept**, **slept**, **swept**, are the literary forms which are now very commonly used among the younger people.

We regularly use **leø**, **leød**, **leød** (**leen**) in speaking of a hen, pigeon, etc.; but in other cases **leø** and **lig** are equally used transitively or intransitively without any distinction in meaning : **al lig i bed wol brekfes(t) taim** *I will lie in bed until breakfast time*, **al lig me dān** *I will lie (me) down*, **al lig it e tfle(r)** *I will lay it on the floor*, **ðe leød** or **ligd wol ðe we te lat fe ðe wāk** *they lay until they were too late for their work*, **wi ligd** or **leød ez dān** *we lay down*, **ðev leød** (**ligd** or **leøn**) **oel tbleem e mī** *they laid all the blame on me*.

CLASS III.

§ 383. The preterite and past participle generally take **t** when the present ends in a voiceless consonant other than **t**.

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
elp <i>help</i>	elpt	elpt
katš <i>catch</i>	katšt	katšt
kríp <i>creep</i>	krípt (krept)	krípt (krepm, krept)
kus <i>kiss</i>	kust	kust (kusn)
reik <i>reach</i>	reikt	reikt
slip <i>sleep</i>	slipt (slept)	slipt (slept)
swíp <i>sweep</i>	swípt (swept)	swípt sweeped

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
šap <i>shape</i>	šapt	šapt
teitš <i>teach</i>	teitšt (<i>tout</i>)	teitšt (<i>tout</i>)
weš <i>wash</i>	wešt	wešt
pīp <i>peep</i>	pept (<i>pīpt</i>)	pept (<i>pīpt</i>)
sīk <i>seek</i>	sīkt (<i>sout</i>)	sīkt (<i>sout</i>)
þink <i>think</i>	þout	þout
wēk <i>work</i>	wēkt (<i>rout</i>)	wēkt (<i>rout</i>)
mak <i>make</i>	meed	meed

Verbal Endings.

§ 384.

Present : The first person singular and the whole of the plural generally have no special endings, except when the subject of the sentence is a relative pronoun. See § 395, p. 156. The second and third persons singular end in -ez, -z, -s. -ez is used after the spirants s, z, š, ž, as *misəz* *missest*, *misses*, *raizez* *rifest*, *rises*, *wišež* *wishest*, *wishes*, *sinžez* *singest*, *singes*; -z after voiced sounds, as *weivz* *weavest*, *weaves*, *lenz* *lendest*, *lends*, *duz* *dost*, *does*; -s after other voiceless sounds, as *elps* *helpest*, *helps*, *wēks* *workest*, *works*, *eits* *eatest*, *eats*.

On the personal endings of the verbs *have* and *be*, see §§ 395, 6.

Preterite : The singular and plural of strong verbs have no special endings. The singular and plural of weak verbs end in -ed, -d, -t for all persons. See §§ 380, 385.

Participles : The present participle ends in -in (§§ 276, 385). The past participle of strong verbs ends in vocalic -n after dentals (§ 269), -n after gutturals (§ 271), and -m after labials (§ 270). The past participle of weak verbs ends in -ed, -d, -t. See §§ 381-3.

Infinitive: The infinitive has no special ending just as in lit. Engl.

Paradigms.

§ 385. The conjugation of *en* *hang* and *brek* *break* will serve as models.

Indic. Pres. Sing.	1. <i>en</i>	brek
	2. <i>enz</i>	breks
	3. <i>enz'</i>	breks
Plur.	<i>en</i>	brek
Indic. Pret. Sing.	<i>end</i>	brak
Plur.	<i>end</i>	brak
Imper. Sing. and Plur.	<i>en</i>	brek
Infin.	<i>en</i>	brek
Pres. Part.	<i>enin</i>	brekin
Past Part.	<i>end</i>	brokr

§ 386. The future, the perfect tenses, and the passive voice are formed the same as in lit. Engl. The subjunctive mood has entirely gone out of use.

§ 387. TABLE OF TENSES.

Tense.	Indefinite.	Imperfect and Continuous.	Perfect.	Perfect and Continuous.
Present	a. break <i>I break</i>	am brekin <i>I am breaking</i>	av brokə <i>I have broken</i>	av bɪn brekin <i>I have been breaking</i>
Preterite	a. brak <i>I broke</i>	a. wə brekin <i>I was breaking</i>	ad brokə <i>I had broken</i>	ad bɪn brekin <i>I had been breaking</i>
Future	as brek <i>I shall break</i>	as bɪ brekin <i>I shall be breaking</i>	as e brokə <i>I shall have broken</i>	as e bɪn brekin <i>I shall have been breaking</i>

Note.—The full conjugation of the auxiliary verbs will be found: *shall* (§ 391), *will* (§ 397), *be* (§ 396), *have* (§ 395).

C. Minor Groups.

a. Preterite-Presents.

§ 388. In tenses where it has been thought advisable I have added the affirmative and interrogative forms with and without negation. On the various forms assumed by the personal pronouns, see § 350.

I. *can.*

§ 389. Pres. strong form **kan**, weak forms **kən**, **kn̩**.
Pret. strong form **kud**, weak **ked**. The weak form **kn̩** is mostly used in combination with the personal pronouns.

AFFIRMATIVELY.

Present.

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a, i	kan or kn̩	w̩i, we
čā, tā, te	„ „	jī, je
č, e	„ „	čee, če, če
šū, še	„ „	„ „

Pret.

ai, a, i	kud or ked	w̩i, we	kud or ked
čā, tā, te	„ „	jī, je	„ „
č, e	„ „	čee, če, če	„ „
šū, še	„ „	„ „	„ „

Affirmatively with *not*.

<i>Pres.</i>		<i>Pret.</i>
ai, a, i, kanet or kānt		ai, a, i kudnt or kednet

etc. etc.

INTERROGATIVELY.

Present.

Sing.	Plur.
kan ai, a, i ?	kan w̄i, we ?
„ ă, tă, te ?	„ jă, je ?
„ ī, e ? }	„ ūe, ūe, ūe ?
„ ū, ūe ? }	

Pret.

kud ai, a, i ?	kud w̄i, we ?
etc.	etc.

Interrogatively with *not*.

Pres	Pret.
kanēt or kānt ai, a, i ?	kudnt ai, a, i ?
etc.	etc.

kud, **kēd** are used both as an infin. and past part., unless, as is more probable, the use of **kud**, **kēd**, in such cases, is due to the contamination of two constructions, as a *ius te kud* or **kēd diut** *I used to be able to do it*, *ad e dunt if id kud* (*never kēd*) *I would have done it if I had been able*.

2. *dare*.

§ 390. This verb presents no special peculiarities. I shall therefore only give the first person singular of each tense in use. The final t regularly disappears in the pret. before the following negative. A weak form **dē** only occurs in the phrase **a dē see** *I dare say*.

Present.	Pret.
ai, a, i dāē(r)	ai, a, i děst
ai, a, i dārēnt	ai, a, i, děsnt
dāēr ai, i ?	děst ai, i ?
dārēnt ai, i ?	děsnt ai, i ?

3. *shall.*

§ 391. Present strong form **sal**, weak **sl**, **s.** Pret. strong form **sud**, weak **sed**, **st.**

AFFIRMATIVELY.

Present.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a sal	wī sal
aisl, asl	wīsl, wesl
ais, as	wīs, wes
đă sal	jī, je sal
đăsl	jīsl, jesl
đăs	jīs, jes
ī sal	đee, đe, đe sal
īsl	đeesl, đesl, đesl
īs	đees, đes, đes
sū, še sal	đee, đe, đe sal
šūsl, šesl	đeesl, đesl, đesl
šūs, šes	đees, đes, đes

Pret.

ai, a, i sud or sed	wī, we sud or sed
aist, ast	wīst, west
đă, tă, te sud or sed	jī, je sud or sed
đăst	jīst, jest
ī, e sud or sed	đee, đe, đe sud or sed
īst	đees, đes, đes
šū, še sud or sed	đees, đes, đes
šūst, šest	đees, đes, đes

Affirmatively with *not*.

Present.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a salnt	wi, we, salnt
ai, a sānt } }	{ wi, we sānt
aisl, asl net } }	{ wiſl, wesl net
ais, as net	wiſ, wes net
čā salnt or sānt } }	{ ji, je salnt or sānt
čāsl, čās net } }	{ jiſl, jesl net
či salnt, sānt } }	{ čee, če, če salnt or sānt
čiſl, čiſ net } }	{ „ „ „ slnet
šū, še salnt or sānt } }	{ čees, čes, čes net
šūſl, šesl net	
šūſ, šes net	

Pret.

ai, a sudnt } }	{ wi, we sudnt
ai, a sed net } }	{ wi, we sed net
aist, ast net } }	{ wiſt, west net
etc.	etc.

INTERROGATIVELY.

Present.

sal ai, a, i ?	sal wi, we ?
„ čā, tā, te ?	„ ji, je ?
„ či, e ? } }	„ čee, če, če ?
„ šū, še ? }	

Pret.

sud ai, a, i ?	sud wi, we ?
„ čā, tā, te ?	„ ji, je ?
„ či, e ? } }	„ čee, če, če ?
„ šū, še ? }	

Interrogatively with *not*.

Pres.	Pret.
salnt, sānt ai, a, i?	sudnt ai, a, i?
etc.	etc.

There is no difference in meaning between the weak forms **s**, **st** and **sl**, **sed**, but only in usage. The former are never used except in combination with the personal pronouns, as **aset bi tē-moen** *I shall have it by to-morrow*, **tēst e guen if tēd kud** *they should have gone if they had been able*, **tmen sl** (never **s**) *et the men shall have it*, **tē faðe sed gim(e) e feu** *thy father should give me a few*. But the difference in use between **s** and **sl**, **st** and **sed** in combination with pronouns seems to be due to sentence rhythm.

4. *must*.

§ 392. To express lit. Engl. *must*, we have two words which are never confounded in use :

1. Strong form **mun**, weak **men** which expresses a necessity dependent upon the will of a person, as **a men get mi wāk duin bi tē-nit** *I must get my work done by to-night*, **je men tel im wen e kumz et as bi bak inā** *you must tell him when he comes that I shall be back presently*, **mun i gue wi je?** *must I go with you?*

mun, **men** is sometimes used to express *may*, *can*, as **þa men þink wot tē laiks bed þal e tē diut** *you may think what you like but you will have to do it*, **mun þe stop?** *may mean either must they stop? or may they stop?*

The weak form **med** (§ 393), which generally means *might*, is also used as a preterite of **mun**, as **þu sed þe med oeðer eit þat e diu bāt out** *she said they must either eat that or do without anything*.

mun is of Norse origin, O. Icel. inf. **mono**, later **munu**

shall, will, pres. sing. **mon**, later **mun**, pl. **monom**, later **munum**, pret. **munda**. The verb presents no peculiarities, so that only the first person is given here.

Sing.

ai, a, i	mun or men
„ „ „	munet or muent
mun ai, a, i?	
munet or muent ai, a, i?	

Plur.

wi, we	mun or men
„ „ „	munet or muent
mun wi, we?	
munet or muent wi, we?	

2. For *must* we use *must*, which has no weak form, when it implies a logical or natural necessity, as *ða must bi e* *fuil if te pioks im bān te diut you must be* (*surely you are*) *a fool if you think I am going to do it*, *ðem et sed ðat must bi ren i ðer ied those who said that must be wrong in their heads*. In these and similar cases **mun**, **men** is never used. Cp. *ðe müst kum ðis wee* = Lowland Scotch *thay byd cum thys way* with *ðe men kum ðis wee* = Lowland Scotch *thay mæn cum this way*; the former implying that there is no other road, the latter that they are under personal restraint to take this road. On the Scotch verbs *byd*, *mæn* see The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland, by Dr. Murray, pp. 217-8.

5. *may.*

§ 393. Present strong form **mee**, weak **me**. Preterite strong form **mud**, weak **med**. **mud** is a new formation made after the analogy of **sud** *should*, **kud** *could*.

AFFIRMATIVELY.

Present.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a, i mee or me	wi, we mee or me
etc.	etc.

Pret.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a, i mud or med etc.	wi, we mud or med etc.

Affirmatively with *not*.

Pres.	Pret.
ai, a, i meent	ai a, i mudnt
„ „ „ menet	„ „ „ mudnet
etc.	etc.

INTERROGATIVELY.

Present.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
mee ai, a, i ?	mee wi, we ?
mee da, ta, te ?	etc.
etc.	

The e of mee regularly disappears before a following vowel (§ 193). After the analogy of mee i? may I? mee e? may he? I have often heard mee we? may we? etc.

Pret.

mud ai, a, i ?	mud wi, we ?
etc.	etc.

Interrogatively with *not*.

Pres.	Pret.
meeent ai, a, i ?	mudnt ai, a, i ?
etc.	etc.

6. *ought.*

§ 394. out remains uninflected for all persons, so that it will be sufficient to give the first person only: ai, a, i out, outnt or outnet. out ai, a, i? outnt ai, a, i?

b. *have.*

§ 395. Pres. strong forms **ev**, **e**, weak **ev**, **e**. Pret. strong form **ed**, weak **ed**.

The present forms **e**, **e** are regular only before consonants: as **e dun inā** *I shall have done presently*, **a sed e guen bed fe ſi** *I should have gone but for thee*; but we always say, **ai ev em** *I have them*, **as et or ev it** *I shall have it*. In combination with the pronouns we now use the **v** form before consonants, as **a** or **av dun** *I have done*.

The vowel disappears in the weak forms **ev**, **ed** when preceded by the nom. of the personal pronouns, **av I have**, **wi v we have**, etc. **ad sīn im** *I had seen him*, but **tmen ed sīn im** *the men had seen him*. And sometimes the verb disappears altogether, as **a faiv on em** *I have five of them*, **þe guen uem** *they have gone home*, **þe stoun em** *they have stolen them*, **wi or we funt** *we have found it*; but **wi or we fant** *we found it*. See § 249.

The final **-z** in the second and third persons singular becomes **-s** before voiceless consonants, as **este ? hast thou ? if tes te diut** *if thou hast to do it*.

AFFIRMATIVELY.

Present.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a, i ev or e }	{ wi we ev or e
aiv, av, iv }	{ wiv wev
þā, tā, te ez }	{ ji, je ev or e
þāz, tāz, tez }	{ jiv, jev
í, e, ez }	
íz, ez }	
šū, še ez }	{ þe, þe ev or e
šuz, šez }	{ þeev, þev, þev

Pret.

Sing.

ai, a, i, ed	}
aid, ad, id	}
čă, tă te ed	}
čăd, tăd, ted	}
ě, e, ed	}
ěd, ed	}
šu, še ed	}
šud, šed	}

Plur.

wi, we ed	{
wid, wed	{
jǐ, je ed	{
jid, jed	{
če; če ed	{
čeed, čed, čed	{
ev, e	{
ev, e	{

Infin. evin

Past ,,, ed, ed, d.

Affirmatively with *not*.

Pres.

ai, a, i evnt	}
aiv, av, iv net	}
etc.	

Pret.

ai, a, i ednt	{
aid, ad, id net	{
etc.	

INTERROGATIVELY.

Present.

Sing.

ev ai, a, i ?	
ez čă, es tă or te ?	
ez ě or e ?	
es šu, es še ?	{
esę ?	{

Plur.

e wi or we ?	
e jǐ or je ?	
e čee, če or če ?	

Pret.

ed ai, a, i ?	
etc.	

ed wi, we ?	
etc.	

Interrogatively with *not*.

Pres.	Pret.
evnt ai, a, i ?	ednt ai, a, i ?
etc.	etc.

The plural forms of the present, given above, are only used in combination with the personal pronouns, in other cases we use *ez*, *ez*, *z*, *s* (after voiceless consonants) just as in the second and third person singular, as *ðem menz bín vari guid te me those men have been very good to me*, *tladz ez gen me sumet the boys have given me something*, *uz ets dun se mitš for im we who have done so much for him*, *ez ðem men sín ðe ? have those men seen thee ? es taplz guen bad ? have the apples gone bad ?* The same also applies to the first person, as its *mí ets dunt it is I who have done it*, *mí ets ed se mitš te baid I who have had so much to endure*.

The endings *-z*, *-s* for the whole of the singular and plural are now chiefly confined to the verbs *have* and *be* (except the second person singular).

With other verbs we now generally only use these endings in combination with the relative pronoun *et*, as *ðem men diu ðe wák vari wil those men do their work very well*; but *ðemz tmen et duz ðe wák tbest those are the men who do their work the best*. Although this is the normal usage, I have often heard the *-z*, *-s* forms used under the same circumstances as they are for the verb *have*. In the older stage of the dialect the endings *-z*, *-s* must have been used for all verbs in the manner they are still used for *have*. Already in OE. the Northern dialects had the plural ending *-as* beside *-að*, e. g. *bindas* beside *bindað*.

As it may possibly interest some readers to learn how far the plural endings *-z* and *-s* extend, I have examined the Comparative dialect specimens in Ellis, EEPr. v. The

second and sixth sentences contain the point in question. The sentences are : (2) 'Few men die because they are laughed at.' In the dialect specimens this is often rendered as if it were : 'there are few men who die because they are laughed at.' In the statistics given below, this sentence will be referred to as without relative and ending, without relative with ending, with relative and no ending, with relative and ending. The sixth sentence is : (6) 'And the old woman herself will tell any of you that laugh now.'

Western Mid Southern division : at Tedbury with rel. and ending -z ; at Ledbury and Much Cowarne without rel. and ending, but (6) with rel. and endings -s -z ; at Eggleton rel. with ending -z. Eastern Mid Southern : at Hamstead Norris without rel. and ending, but (6) rel. without ending ; Southampton to Winchester without rel. with ending -z and (6) with rel. and ending -s. Northern Border Southern : at Banbury without rel. with ending -z, and (6) with rel. and ending -s. Mid Border Southern : at Handborough rel. and endings -z, -s. Southern Border Southern : no examples. East Southern : at Faversham without rel. and ending, and (6) with rel. and no ending. Northern West Southern : at Wellington (West Somerset) (6) with rel. and no ending. South West Southern : at Iddesleigh without rel. and ending, and (6) with rel. and no ending, the same also in South Devon. Western West Southern : no examples. South and North Western divisions : no examples. West Eastern : at Aylesbury (p. 190) *father and mother n (=are) lame*. Mid Eastern : at Ware without rel. and ending, and (6) with rel. and no ending, the same also for Mid Bedfordshire and East Haddon. South and North Eastern divisions : no examples. East Eastern : in South Norfolk, East and West Suffolk without rel. and ending, and (6) with rel. and no ending. Border Midland (the county of

Lincolnshire) : no examples. Southern North Midland : at Stalybridge without rel. with ending -n, and (6) with rel. and ending -s ; at Glossop with rel. and ending -n, and (6) with rel. and *er* along with the pres. part. ; at Chapel-en-le-Frith (2 and 6) with rel. and ending -n. Western North Midland : at Skelmersdale (2 and 6) rel. and endings -z, -s ; at Westhoughton without rel. with ending -z, and (6) with rel. and *iz* along with the pres. part. ; at Leyland without rel. with ending -n ; at Burnley without rel. with ending -z, and (6) with rel. and -s along with the pres. part. Northern North Midland : at Poulton without rel. and ending, but (6) with rel. and -s ; at Goosnargh without rel. and ending, but (6) with rel. and *iz* along with the pres. part. Eastern North Midland : at Huddersfield, Halifax, Keighley, Bradford, Leeds, Dewsbury, Rotherham, both in (2) and (6) with rel. and endings -z, -s ; but at Sheffield without rel. and ending, and (6) with rel. and no ending. Western Mid-Midland : at Middlewich both (2) and (6) with rel. and ending -n ; the same at Shrigley ; at Tarporley (6) with rel. and ending -n ; at Burslem (6) with rel. and ending -s. Eastern Mid-Midland : at Taddington rel. with ending -n, and (6) rel. with ending -s ; at Ashford rel. with ending -z, and (6) rel. with *iz* along with the pres. part. ; at Winster (2) and (6) with rel. and endings -z, -s ; at Ashbourne rel. with ending -z, also without rel. with ending -z, and (6) with rel. and ending -s ; at Brampton (2) and (6) with rel. and ending -n ; at Repton (2) and (6) with rel. and endings -z and -s. East and Western South Midland divisions : no examples. Eastern South Midland : at Cannock Chase without rel. and ending -n, but (6) with rel. and ending -n ; at Dudley without rel. with ending -z ; at Atherton (2) and (6) with rel. and no ending, at Waltham without rel. and ending ; and (6) with rel. and no

ending. East Northern : at South Ainsty and Holderness without rel. with ending, -z, and (6) with rel. and ending -s. Mid Yorkshire, North Mid Yorkshire, New Malton, Lower Nidderdale, Washburn River, South Cleveland, North East Coast, and Market Weighton, all have (2) and (6) with rel. and endings -z, -s. West Northern : at Upper Swaledale, the Upper Mining Dales, Upper Craven with Upper Nidderdale, Skipton, and Mid Craven, we have for (6) rel. with ending -s ; at Hawes, Kirkby, Lonsdale, Dent, Sedburg, Kendal, Orton, Kirkby Stephen, Crosby Ravensworth, Langwathby, and Keswick, we have the form without rel. with ending -z ; but at Lower-Holker-in-Cartmel, Coniston, Long Sleddale, Temple Sowerby, Clifton, Holme Cultram, Carlisle, and Knaresdale without rel. and ending ; at Milburn, Ellonby, and Upper Swaledale with rel. and ending -z. All the dialects in this division have for (6) rel. with ending -s except at Coniston, where we have with rel. and no ending. North Northern : at South Shields (6) with rel. and ending -s ; at Newcastle and Berwick-upon-Tweed without rel. and ending, and (6) with rel. and no ending. The Lowland division : at Bewcastle, Hawick, Edinburgh, Arbroath, Keith, and Dunrossness without rel. and with ending -z, but (6) with rel. and ending -s ; at Stranraer and Wick without rel. and ending, but for (6) with rel. and no ending. The above are the only comparative specimens of the Lowland division given in Ellis. But Dr. Murray, *The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland*, pp. 211-2, states that the plural and first pers. singular without -s are only used when the verb is accompanied by its proper pronoun ; when the subject is a noun, adjective, interrogative or relative pronoun, or when the verb and subject are separated by a clause, the verb takes the termination -s in all persons. Dr. Murray informs me that the persons who

supplied Dr. Ellis with the comparative specimens for Stranraer and Wick have given inaccurate versions with regard to the verbal endings. The probability is that Dr. Ellis has misunderstood the versions, because in a note (p. 683) he distinctly says that he took down the two versions hurriedly, and was afraid that some of the finer shades might have escaped him.

c. *be.*

§ 396. The vowel disappears in the weak forms of the present, and when followed by a consonant the verb disappears altogether in the plural, as *wil gue wen tet redi* *we will go when thou art ready*, *þer at it egiēn* *they are at it again*; but *þe bān uēm* *they are going home*, *we selin em* *et oepni e kweet* *we are selling them at a halfpenny a quart*. The -z in the third person becomes -s before and after voiceless consonants, as *tbriefed et te bouts nuen guid* *the bread which thou boughtest is not good*, *šes þirkin e gu(e)in* *she is thinking of going*.

AFFIRMATIVELY.

Present.

Sing.	Plur.
<i>ai, a, i am</i> {	{ <i>wi, we āe(r)</i>
<i>aim, am, im</i> {	{ <i>wi(r), we(r)</i>
<i>ðā āt, tē āt</i> {	{ <i>jī, je āe(r)</i>
<i>ðāt, tāt, tet</i> {	{ <i>jī(r), je(r)</i>
<i>ī iz, e iz</i> {	{
<i>īz, eż</i> {	{ <i>ðee, ðe, ðo āe(r)</i>
<i>šū iz, še iz</i> {	{ <i>ðee(r), ðe(r), ðe(r)</i>
<i>šūz, šeż</i> {	

Pret.

Sing.

ai, a, i wo(r) or we(r)
etc.

Plur.

wi, we wo(r) or we(r)
etc.

Infin. bi, be

Pres. Part. bi-in

Past,, bin

AFFIRMATIVELY WITH *not*.

Present.

Sing.

ai, a, i amet
aim, am, im net
ða, ta, te änt
ðat, tat, tet net
i, e iznt
iz, ez net
šu, še iznt
šuz, šez net

Plur.

{ wi, we änt
{ wi, we net
{ ji, je änt
{ ji, je net
{ ðee, ðe, ðe änt
{ ðee, ðe, ðe net

Pret.

ai, a, i wornt
ai, a, i we-net
etc.

wi, we wornt
wi, we we-net
etc.

INTERROGATIVELY.

Present.

am ai, a, i ?
ða, ta, te ?
iz, ize ?
iz ſu, ſe ?
iſu, iſe ?

aw, aw ?
aj, aj ?
äðee, äðe, äðe ?

Sing.	Pret.	Plur.
wor ai, a, i ?		wow̄i, wowe ?
woðā, wotā, wote ?		woj̄i, woje ?
wor, ī, e ?	}	woðee, woðe, woðe ?
wošū, woše ?	}	

INTERROGATIVELY WITH *not*.

Present.

amet ai, a, i ?	ānt w̄i, we ?
ătnðā, ătn̄tā ?	ānt j̄i, je ?
ătn̄te ?	}
iznt ī, e ?	ānt ðee, ðe, ðe ?
iznt šū, še ?	}

Pret.

wornt ai, a, i ?	wornt w̄i, we ?
etc.	etc.

In forms like *ānt art not*, *wornt was, were not*, the *n* is vocalic.

The above forms of the present are mostly used in combination with the pronouns, in other cases we generally use *iz*, *ez*, *z*, *s*, cp. § 395, as *tkoilz iznt dun jet the coals are not done yet*, *ðez lots òn em dān trued there are lots of them down the road*, *ðemz or ðem e vari guidnz those are very good ones*, *tladz ez or e bān wi je the lads are going with you*, *ðez fouks ets or et er oles grumlin there are people who are always grumbling*, *mī ets se pueli I who am so poorly*, *ðī ets nout tē diu med elp me e bit thou, who hast nothing to do*, *mightest help me a bit*.

d. *will*.

§ 397. Present, strong form *wil*, weak *el* which loses its vowel in combination with the pronouns.

Preterite, strong form **wod**, weak forms **wed**, **ed**, the latter loses its vowel in combination with the pronouns, as **ad len ðet**, **bed a kānt diu bāt it džust nā** *I would lend thee it, but I cannot do without it just now*, **tladz wed** or **ed fotš it**, **if je ast em** *the lads would fetch it, if you asked them*.

wod, **wed** is used as an infin. in the phrase: **ius tē wod to be formerly wont or willing to do a thing**, as **ðe ius tē wed elp mē nā en ðen** *they were formerly wont or willing to help me now and then*. **wod** is also in common use as a past participle, **a kud or ked e dunt if id wod** *I could have done it if I had wished*. But see the end of § 389.

AFFIRMATIVELY.

Present.

Sing.	Plur.
ai, a wil {	{ wi, we wil
ail, al {	{ wil, wel
ðā, tā, te wil {	{ jī, je wil
ðāl, tāl, tel {	{ jīl, jel
ī, e wil {	{
īl, el {	{ ðee, ðe, ðe wil
šū, še wil {	{ ðeel, ðel, ðel
šūl, šel {	{

Pret.

ai, a, i wod or wed {	{ wi, we wod or wed
aid, ad, id {	{ wid, wed
ðā, tā, te wod or wed {	{ jī, je wod or wed
ðād, tād, ted {	{ jīd, jed
ī, e wod or wed {	{
īd, ed {	{ ðee, ðe, ðe wod or wed
šū, še wod or wed {	{ ðeed, ðed, ðed
šūd, šed {	{

AFFIRMATIVELY WITH *not*.

Present.

Sing.

ai, a wilnt or wiənt
etc.

Plur.

wī, we wilnt or wiənt
etc.

Pret.

ai, a, i wodnt }
aid, ad, id net }
etc.

wī, we wodnt }
wīd, wed net }
etc.

INTERROGATIVELY.

Present.

wil ai, a, i ?
wil ðă, tă, te ? }
wită, wite ? }
wil ī, e ? }
wil šū, še ? }

wil wī, we ?
wil jī, je ?
wil ðee, ðe, ðe ?

Pret.

wod ai, a, i ?
etc.

wod wī, we ?
etc.

INTERROGATIVELY WITH *not*.

Present.

wilnt, wiənt ai, a, i ?
etc.

wilnt, wiənt wī, we ?
etc.

Pret.

wodnt ai, a, i ?
etc.

wodnt wī, we ?
etc.

e. *do.*

§ 398. As an independent verb diu has its full conjugation like any other verb. The pret. did is used for all

persons singular and plural. Present part. **diu-in**, which has been reformed from the inf., otherwise we should have had *du(i)in (§ 163); past part. **duin, dun**. Present wit *not* is **duent, dunet**, pret. **didnt**.

When used interrogatively as an auxiliary verb we have **diu** for the first person singular and for the plural strong form **diu**, weak forms **də, di**. When *do* is used affirmatively as an auxiliary verb it has, of course, no weak forms.

PRESENT.

Affirmatively.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a, i diu	wě, wə diu
đă, tă, te duz	jě, jə diu
ě, e duz }	đee, đe, đe diu
šü, še duz }	

Interrogatively.

diu ai, a, i ?	də or di wě, wə ?
duz đă, dustă, duste ?	də or di jě, jə ?
duz ě, e ? }	də or di đee, đe, đe ?
duz šü, duše ? }	

The verb *do* is not used so frequently in asking questions as in lit. Engl.: *wot þinstē, sal wə gue?* lit. *what thinkest thou, shall we go?* *wod e diut, þink je?* *would he do it, do you think?* See § 249.

A P P E N D I X.

CHAPTER XI.

Adverbs, Prepositions, and Conjunctions.

I. ADVERBS.

§ 399. 1. Adverbs of manner and degree: The adverbs of manner mostly end in -li, as *ādli* *hardly*, *oekedli* *awkwardly*; but we have the stress on the suffix in *siueli* *surely*, *ekuedinlái* *accordingly*.

ā *how*, ā-*ive(r)* *old people say āmive(r)* *however* which seems to have been contaminated with ā-*semive(r)* *howsoever*, with the particle *sem*=the O. Dan. *sum*, O. Icel. *sem*; *apm* (lit. *happen*), *me bi* *perhaps*, *nobed* lit. *not but*, *only*, *oles* *always*, *omest* *almost*, *tiu* *too*, *also* (instead of *tiu* we very often use *en oel* lit. *and all*, *it wer e vari guidn en oel it was a very good one too*, *aim bān en oel I am going too*), *vari* *very*, *wil* *well*. But when *well* begins the sentence we use *wel* just as in lit. Engl., as *wel*, *a niver ied sitš en e þir i oel mi boen deez well*, *I never heard such (an) a thing in all my born days*; but its *oel vari wil it is all very well*, *ſuz nuen se wil te-dee she is not very well to-day*.

sue, weak form *sə so*. Instead of *sue* we often use *ðat*, as *i we ðat mad he was so angry*, *še we ðat week wol še kudnt stand she was so weak that (lit. while) she could not stand*.

The adverbs *also*, *thus*, *why* are not used. To express

also we use *tiu*, *en oel*, *thus is i ðis wee*, and *why*, *wot fo(r)*, *wots e guen fo(r)? why has he gone?*, a duent *noe wot ez dun ðat fo(r)* *I don't know why he has done that.*

Adverbs of place: *oniwiə(r) anywhere*, *iə(r) here*, *iðə(r), hither*, *jondə(r) yonder*, *sumwiə(r) somewhere*, *ðiə(r)* (weak forms *ðe(r)*, *ðə(r)*) *there*, *wiə(r) where*.

Adverbs of time: *inā bye-and-bye, presently*, *binā by this time*, *ivə(r) ever*, *jestedə yesterday*, *jestenit last night*, *jet yet*, *nā now*, *nive(r) never*, *oft often*, *sin since*, *suin soon*, *tē-dee to-day*, *tē-moen to-morrow*, *tē-moen-tnit to-morrow (the) night*, *tē-nit to-night*, *ðen then*, *wen when*.

Affirmative and negative particles: *ai yes* (*jes* is also used but it is not so common as *ai*), *nee no* (*nou no* has been borrowed from the literary language), *net not* (instead of *net* we often use *nuen*); cp. § 357.

2. PREPOSITIONS.

§ 400. *aftə(r) after*, *bə-fue(r) bə-fue(r)*, *fue(r) before*, *bə-twin twin between*, *bi*, weak *be by*, *bə-int behind*, *bin within*, *dān down*, *e, ev* (before vowels) *of*, *e-bāt, bāt about*, *without*, *e-būn, būn above*, *e-gien, gien against*, *e-ler e along of, on account of*, *e-men among*, *e-nent opposite*, *e-said, bə-said besides*, *e-stiəd e, stiəd e instead of*, *fo(r) for*, *fre fre from*, *in, i in* (i is very common before both vowels and consonants), *inte, intev* (before vowels), *intul into*, *nie(r) near*, *nobəd except*, *on* (weak form *e*) *on, of*, *oue(r) ove(r) over*, *sin since*, *tə, tev* (before vowels), *tul to*, *priu, þre through, from*, *unde(r) under*, *up up*, *wi with*, *wiðāt without*.

3. CONJUNCTIONS.

§ 401. The following are the chief conjunctions in addition to those prepositions and adverbs which may be

used as conjunctions: **b**ed *but*, **b**e-**k**os, **k**os *because*, **en** *and*, **et** *that* (**ð**at is never used as a conjunction in the dialect), **if** *if*, **noeðe(r)** *neither*, **oeðe(r)** *either*, **nø(r)** *nor* (after comparatives *than*, **betø** **nør** *i þout better than I thought*), **o(r)**, **e(r)** *or*, **ðoe** *although*, **wol** *until*, **that** (**stop** **wol** **e** **kumz** **stop** *until he comes*, **še** **we** **ðat** **badli** **wol** **ðe** **þout** **šed** **nive** *mend she was so ill that they thought she would never get better*).

SPECIMENS.

IT was originally my intention not to give any specimens of the dialect in this volume, but to reserve them for a second which was to contain a complete glossary of such dialect words as are not in use in the Modern literary language, together with extensive specimens of the dialect. With this end in view I have been collecting materials for a great number of years; but various circumstances prevent me from entertaining the hope of being able to publish them for some years to come. I have therefore decided to give a few specimens in the present volume, trusting that they may be found useful to those readers who may wish to make themselves familiar with the dialect. To anyone who takes the trouble to read them I venture to say that they will be found both amusing and instructive.

There is a great quantity of stories and poems printed in the dialect, but as they stand they are practically worthless for the purposes of this book. The transcription is neither accurate nor consistent. All the specimens given here are from printed sources. To number III. I have added the original in order to show the kind of transcription usually employed in such books.

The sources are:—III. (*The Yorkshireman's Comic Annual*, 1884, pp. 37–38), IV. (*ditto*, 1885, pp. 14–17), V. (*ditto*, 1882, pp. 24–26), VI. (*Yorkshire Sketches*, by William Cudworth, pp. 11–17), VII., VIII., IX. (*Dialect and other Poems*, by Ben Preston, pp. 31–33, 11–12, 1–10).

I.

Comparative Specimen.

See Ellis, EEPr. vol. v. p. 7*. In this and the Dialect Test I have inserted the forms in parentheses in the literary English Specimens in order to facilitate the reading of the dialect versions.

1. 'wel, neəbə(r), jī ən im mə buəþ laf et ðis niuz ə main.
uə keəz? ðats noəðər iə nə ðiə(r).

2. feu men dī kos ðə laft at, wī noə, duənt wə? wot səd
mak əm? its nət vari laikli, iz it?

3. āsəm'ivə ðiəz ə tfaks ə tkeəs, suə džust od jə din, frend,
ən bi kwaiət wol iv dun. ākɪ!

4. 'aim siuər a iəd əm seə—sum ə ðem fouks et went
þriu tuel þiə frə tfəst ðəsenz,—þat a did, [seəf] siuər
i'nif,—

5. et tjurəist sun isen, ə gēt lad ə nain, niu is faðə voiz
et wuns, ðo(ə) it 'wo sə kwier ən skwiəkin, ən ad trāst 'im
tə speik t'riuþ oni deə, ai, a 'wod ðat.

6. ən toud wumən əsen l tel oni on jə et laf nā, ən tel jə
streit of, tiu, bāt mitš boðə(r), if jəl nobəd as ə(r), oə! wiənt
šə?—

7. et oni reət šu teld it 'mī wen i ast ə(r), tū ə þrī taimz
ouə(r), šu did, ən 'šū outnt tə bi ren i sitš [ən] ə point ez
ðis, wot þiək jə?

I.

Comparative Specimen.

1. Well, neighbour, you and he may both laugh at this news of mine. Who cares? That is neither here nor there.

2. Few men die because they are laughed at, we know, don't we? what should make them? It is not very likely, is it?

3. Howsoever these are the facts of the case, so just hold your [din] noise, friend, and be quiet till I have done. Hearken!

4. *I am [sure] certain I heard them say—some of [them] those folks who went through the whole thing from the first themselves,—that did I, [sure] safe enough,—*

5. That the youngest son himself, a great [lad] boy of nine, knew his father's voice at once, though it was so queer and squeaking, and I would trust *him* to speak the truth any day, aye, I *would* [that].

6. And the old woman herself will tell any of you that laugh now, and tell you straight off, too, without much bother, if you will only ask her, oh! won't she?—

7. [at any rate] leastways she told it *me* when I asked her, two or three times over, did she, and *she* ought not to be wrong on such a point as this, what do you think?

8. wel əz a wə se(ə)-in, šūd tel jə, ā, wiər ən wen šə fan d'rukn̩ ānd ət šə koəlz ər uzbn.

9. šu sweə šə so(ə) im wi ər oən īn, ligin reit ət ful lenþ, ə tgrund, in iz guid sundə koit, tlois bi d'uər ə tās, dān ət tkoəner ə jon loin.

10. i wə ruərin ə'weə, sez šū, fər oəl twēld laik ə puəli bān, ər ə litl las in ə friət.

11. ən ðat apmd, əz ər ən ə doutər-i-loə kom þriu tbak jād frə inin twet tluəz ət tə drai ə twešin deə.

12. wol tketl wə boilin fə t'iə, wun fain brīt sumər aftənuin, nobəd ə wik sin kum tnekst þēzdə.

13. ən, di je noe? a nivə liənd nə muə nə ðis ə ðat biznəs up tə tə-deə, əs siuər əz mi neəm z džon ſepəd, ən a duənt wont tiu oəðə(r), ðie nā!

14. ən su(ə) am bān uəm tə mi supə(r). guid nīt, ən duənt bi sə redi tə kro(ə) ouər ə bodi ə'giən, wen ə toəks ə ðis ðat ə tuðə(r).

15. its ə weək fuil ət preəts bāt riəzn. ən ðats mai last wēd. guid bai.

8. Well as I was saying, *she* would tell you, how, where, and when she found the drunken [hound] that she calls her husband.

9. She swore she saw him with her own eyes, lying [right] stretched at full length, on the ground, in his good Sunday coat, close by the door of the house, down at the corner of yon lane.

10. He was [roaring] whining away, says she, for all the world like a [poorly barn] sick child, or a little [lass] girl in a fret.

11. And that happened, as she and her daughter-in-law came through the back yard from hanging out the wet clothes on [the] a washing day.

12. While the kettle was boiling for [the] tea, one fine bright summer afternoon, only a week [since] ago come next Thursday.

13. And, do you know? I never learned [no] any more [nor] than this of that business up to to-day, as sure as my name is John Shepherd, and I don't want to either, there now!

14. And so I am going home to [my supper] sup. Good night, and don't be so [ready] quick to crow over a body again, when he talks of this that or t' other.

15. It is a weak fool that prates without reason. And that is my last word. Good bye.

II.

Dialect Test.

See Ellis, p. 8*, and compare the version given below with the one in Ellis (p. 389), which contains several strange mistakes both in the version and the notes to it. If his rendering of the dialect test of other dialect speakers is as inaccurate as that of the Windhill dialect, the value of these tests for phonetic and philological purposes is not very great. The classified word-list (pp. 391-4) also contains many mistakes. The only way in which I can account for these inaccuracies is partly through the hurried manner in which the dial. test and classified word-list were taken down and partly through their not having been revised.

1. su(ə) a sea meāts, jə sī nā ət im reit ə·bāt ðat litl las kumin frə tskuil jondə(r).
2. šuz gu(ə)-in dān truəd ðiə þriu tred geət ə tleft and said ə tweo.
3. siuər i·nif, tbān z guən streit up tə d'uər ə trew ās,
4. wiə šl tšons tə find ðat drukn̩ diəf wiznd felə (more commonly tšap) ə tneəm ə tomes.
5. wi oəl no(ə) im vari wil.
6. wiənt toud tšap suin teitš ə net tə diu it e·giən, puə þin̩ !
7. liuk! iznt it triu?

II.

Dialect Test.

1. So I say, mates, you see now that I am right about that little [lass] girl coming from the school yonder.
2. She is going down the road there through the red gate on the left hand side of the way.
3. Sure enough, the [barn] child has gone straight up to the door of the wrong house,
4. where she will chance to find that drunken deaf [wizzened] shrivelled fellow of the name of Thomas.
5. We all know him very well.
6. Won't the old chap soon teach her not to do it again, poor thing !
7. Look ! Isn't it true ?

III.

TBATL E T'LUEZ LAINZ.

ai, Greës, las, it wér oël ouér e bit ev e tluës kuëd. am nät wun e tsuët tè guë peilin up en dän dirin fouk ouë(r), ez e riul; ða noëz ðat. wot 'ai wont is piës en kwaiëtnës, bëd if fouk wient let më ev it [or et], al mak em sit up fot, 5 ez oni wumën 'wod et ed er oën weë tè mak i twëld, en e lot e bânz tè mak en mend fo(r), nivë neëm e uzbn et nivë blakliëdëd e greet e wešt e windë sin wed wë wo(r). ða noëz ez wil ez 'ai noë wot e gët wešin ai ev ivri wik—e lot e muki smoks en skëts, et jë më boil en betë boil, en ðen bi 10 niëli ez bad ez wen jë bëgan. ðe duënt koël it tgriëzi miln fë nout. tiuzdë z olës bïn mai wešin deë fë ðièz siks jië bak e muë(r). a olës put t'lues tè stïp tnït e fuë(r), en get up et faiv e tlok i tmoënin, e fuë Ben en tbânz guëz tè ðe wâk, en gets tsetpan e geët, en z ivri tlât ãt suin aftë brekfës 15 taim, if ðez e guid druift, fär if ðez wun þin muë nér e nuðer et maks Ben liuk blak its e lot e tluëz irin e bât.

ðats bin mai we(ə) e gu(ə)in on, en šuz noën it ez wil ez iv noën it misen. wol ðis apmd wi wér ez guid neebëz ez nïd bï. wi mud fratš e bit nã en ðen ouë tbânz—fë ðat 20 Siuzi e ëz iz e reit teëstril ev e las, en giz äe Džoni sum reë slaps sumtaimz—bëd wiv nivë ed në boðë tè miën out wol nã. en if tél bëliv më, las, av dun muë fë ðat ðiè wumën nér if šëd bïn mi oën sistë(r). a neg-lektëd mi oën uëm tè

III.

T'BATTLE O' T'TLOAZE LINES.

Ay, Grace, lass, it wor all ovver a bit of a tloaze cord. I'm nut one o' t'soart to go peylin' up an' dahn dingin' fowk ovver, as a rule; thah knaws that. What I want is peace an' quietness, but if fowk weant let me hev it, I'll mak' em sit up for it, as onny woman wod 'at hed her awn 5 way to mak' i' t'world, an' a lot o' barns to mak' an' mend for, nivver name a husband 'at nivver blackleaded a grate or weshed a winda sin' wed we wor. Thah knaws as weel as I knew what a gurt weshin' I hev ivvery week—a lot o' mucky smocks an' skirts, 'at ye may boil an' better 10 boil, an' then be nearly as bad as when ye began. They don't call it t'greasy miln for nowt. Tuesday's awlus been my weshin' day for these six year back or more. I awlus put t'tloaze to steep t'neet afore, an' get up at five o'clock i' t'mornin', afore Ben an' t'barns goes to ther wark, an' 15 gets t'set-pan agate, an' hez ivvery claht aht sooin after brekfast time, if ther's a gooid druft, for if ther's one thing more nor another 'at mak's Ben lewk black it's a lot o' tloaze hingin' abaht.

That's been my way o' goin' on, an' shoo's known it as 20 weel as I've known it mysen. Whol this happen'd we wor as gooid nabors as need be. We mud fratch a bit nah an' then ovver t'barns—for that Susey o' hers is a reyt tay-strill of a lass, an' gives ahr Johnny some rare slaps sometimes—bud we've nivver hed no bother to mean owt whol 25 nah. An' if ta'll believe me, lass, I've done more for that theer woman nor if shoo'd been my awn sister. I ne-

weət on ə wen še wə ligin in ə tləst bān ; av swild t̄pasidž
 25 duznz ə taimz wen its bīn ē tēn ; ən a wə nivər e·giēn takin
 keər ə tās for ə wen šeəz wontəd tə guə tə tmītin. Šūz ə
 grand ən tə guə tə tmītin, ū iz ȳat ; bəd a oləs sed, ən al
 se(ə) e·giēn, ȳet ȳem ȳet pr̄fesəz tə bi sə piuər ən guid əz oləs
 twāst wen ȳə kum tə bi reit rekrod up. a wuns niu ə pāsnz
 30 doutər ȳet didnt no(ə) ā tə freəm tə weš ə pot up, ən še kəd
 fešn tə guə tə t̄šapil ivri sundə i twik. bəd jə duənt no(ə)
 u(ə) is sānd wol jəv bodmd əm reit; ən if onibodi kəd ə
 teld mə þrī wik sin ȳet Meəri Džeglz əd ə dun əs ū ez dun tə
 mə, ast ə þroən d'ištłāt i ȳə fees ən teld əm ȳə wə nuən
 35 wot ȳə out tə bī. bəd ȳəz nout tə bi sed fot. ȳes sum
 fouk əd disiəv ə maiklskoup, ȳe sə dīp.

wel, əz a wə telin ȳə, av oləs wešt ə t̄iuzdə ȳis moni ə
 jiə(r), fər a laik tə gu(ə) āt ə bit əv ə mundə, wen iv getn
 əm ȳə sundə tluəz brušt ən saidəd e·weə, ən a mak nout ə
 40 wešin ən beəkin tə-geðər ȳet tbak end ə twik, wen
 jə səd bi tliənin. suə tiuzdə z mai deə, ən ū noəz it.
 wel, ə fotnit sin kum jəstədə, a gat up ȳet faiv e·tlok, əz
 iuzl, ən went at it laik ə oəs wol ə·bāt brekfəs taim. ȳen
 a tiuk t̄luəs kuəd ən þout ad bi getin ə tūþri þiəz ȳat. bəd,
 45 wod tə bə·līv it ? Meəri əd guən ən putn ər oən kuəd ȳat
 ən getn it ful ə tluəz. a kəd ādli bə·līv mi oən īn. a nivə
 niu ə weš wol wednzdə e·fuər i oəl mi laif, su(ə) a guəz up
 tul ər, ən a sez, ‘wots tmiənin ə ȳis laik ?’ ‘tmiənin ə
 wot ?’ ū sez, əz inisnt əz ə stuft miul. ‘didnt tə no(ə) it
 50 wə mai wešin moənin ?’ a sez. ‘apm a did,’ ū sez, ‘ən
 apm a didnt, bəd a spuəz av əz mitš reit tə in mai tluəz ȳat
 əz ȳā ez tə in ȳain.’ ȳis netld mə ; su(ə) a sez, ‘ȳa noəz

glected my awn hoam to wait on her when shoo wor liggin' in o' t'last barn; I've swilled t'passidge dozens o' times when it's been her turn; an' I wor nivver agcean takkin' care o' t'hahse for her when shoo's wanted to go to t'meetin'. Shoo's a grand un to go to t'meetin', shoo is that; bud I awlus said, an' I'll say agcean, 'at them 'at professes to be so pure an' goooid is awlus t'warst when they come to be reyt reckoned up. I once knew a parson's dowter 'at didn't know hah to frame to wesh a pot up, an' shoo could feshan to go to t'chapel ivvery Sunday i' t'week. Bud ye doan't know who is sahnd whol ye've bottom'd 'em reyt; an' if onnybody could ha' told me three week sin' 'at Mary Jaggles wod ha' done as shoo hez done to me, I sud ha' thrawn t'dishelahrt i' ther face an' told 'em they wor noan what they owt to be. But ther's nowt to be said for it. Ther's some fowk 'ud deceive a michaelscowp, they're so deep.

Well, as I wor tellin' tha, I've awlus weshd o' t'Tuesday this monny a year, for I like to go aht a bit of a Monday, when I've gotten 'em ther Sunda' tloaze brushed an' sided away, an' I mak' nowt o' weshin an' bakin' together at t'back end o' t'week, when ye sud be tleanin'. So Tuesday's my day, an' shoo knaws it. Well, a fortnit sin' come yesterday, I gat up at five o'clock, as ushal, an' went at it like a horse whol abaht brekfast time. Then I tewk t'tloaze cord an' thowt I'd be gettin' a toathree things aht. Bud, wod ta believe it? Mary hed goan an' putten her awn cord aht an' gotten it full o' tloaze. I could hardly believe my awn een. I nivver knew her wesh whol Weddinsday afore i' all my life, so I goes up tul her, an' I says, 'What's t'meanin' o' this like?' 'T'meanin' o' what?' shoo says, as innocent as a stuffed mule. 'Didn't ta know it wor my weshing mornin'?' I says. 'Happen I did,' shoo says, 'an' happen I didn't, bud I suppose I've as mitch reyt ta hing my tloaze aht as tha hez ta hing thine.' This nettled me; so I says, 'Thah knaws varry weel 'at Tues-

vari wil et tiuzdə z mai deə, ən su(ə) al þeɪk ðə tə get ðem tlāts e ðain āt e truəd əs suin əs tə kan.' 'uə tə toəkin 55 tul?' šu sez. 'ða noəz vari wil u(ə) im toəkin tul,' a sez, 'suə let s e nə boðə(r).' ðen šu tənz rānd ən šu sez, 'av əz mitš reit tə ðis grund ən tə ðat tluəspuəst əz ðā ez, ən al sī ðə fat e fuər al tak əm dān, suə nā ða noəz.' 'al pūl əm dān if tə duznt,' a sez. 'if tə duz ðal get ði topin pūld,' šu 60 sez. 'ən uəl pūl it?' a sez; 'uəl pūl it, Meəri Džeglz?' ən a went up tul e tə ſeu ər a wə nuən fleeəd on ə(r), nər oni sitš laik. 'ðal sī uə,' šu sez, 'suə get intə tās wi ðə.' a wə sum ən mad, ða mə bi ſiuə(r), su(ə) a sez, 'get intə tās ðisen, jə oud þiŋ; uə stāvd tkat?' 'uə kudnt þoil tə kip 65 wun?' šu sez. 'uə boild d'iſtlāt up wi tbroþ?' sez ai. 'uə ſenz ðə bānz āt i regz?' sez ū. 'uə z reŋ i ðər iəd?' sez ai. 'ðā āt, ən oəl bə'leñin ðə,' šu sez.

a wornt bān tə stand sitš leñwidž eż ðat oni loŋə(r), su(ə) a þriu mi kuəd dān ən ran intə tās ən gat tkāvin 70 naif. ðen a fliu et e kuəd wi it in e džifi. bəd ad nə ſuinə bə'gun e ſeəgin wi it nə ſə rušəz at mə wi tlōŋ bruš ən ramz it intə mi feəs, fər oəl it wə kuvəd wi wet ən muk. ad sitš ən e muki feəs eż ða nivə ſoə ſin tə wə boən. bəd a wə nuən bān tə bi bet, su(ə) a fotšt mi oən loŋ bruš, ən 75 aftə rubin it i tsludž i tmidl e truəd a went ən peəntəd ivri reg et ſəd iŋin āt wi it. Meəri ðen fotšt e peəlful e sudz ən þriu əm ouər āe duəstnz, bəd a gat e pigin ful e tseəm ſuət e ſtuf ən let ər ev it feər i tfeəs. e regle krād əd getn rānd bi ðis taim, ən tladz kept ſiŋin āt oəl ſuəts e lou ſtuf, ən 80 wot əd e bīn tupʃot on it oəl a duənt no(ə) if āə Ben ednt apmd tə kum uəm təv iz brekfəs džust ðen.

day is my day, an so I'll think tha to get them clahts o' thine aht o' t'road as sooin as ta can.' 'Who're ta talkin' 65 tul?' shoo says. 'Thah knaws varry weel who I'm talkin' tul,' I says, 'so let's hev no bother.' Then shoo turns rahnd an' shoo says, 'I've as mitch reyt to this grund an' to that tloaze-post as thah hez, an' I'll see tha fat afore I'll tak' em dahn, so nah thah knaws.' 'I'll pool 'em dahn if 70 ta doesn't,' I says. 'If ta does thah'll get thy toppin' pooled,' shoo says. 'An' who'll pool it?' I says; 'who'll pool it, Mary Jaggles?' an' I went up tul her to show her I wor noan flayed on her, nor onny sitch like. 'Thah'll see who,' shoo says, 'so get into t'hahse wi' tha.' I wor 75 some an' mad, thah may be suar, so I says, 'Get into t'hahse thysen, ye owd thing; who starved t'cat?' 'Who couldn't thoil ta keep one?' shoo says. 'Who boiled t'dishclaht up wi' t'broth?' says I. 'Who sends ther barns aht i regs?' says shoo. 'Who's reng i' ther heead?' says I. 'Thah art, an' all belengin' tha,' shoo says.

I warrant bahn to stand sitch langwidge as that onny longer, so I threw my cord dahn an' ran into t'hahse an' gat t'carvin' knife. Then I flew at her cord wi' it in a jiffy. Bud I'd no sooiner begun o' sawin' wi' it nor shoo 85 rushes at me wi' t'long brush an' rams it into my face, for all it wor covered wi' wet an' muck. I'd sitch a mucky face as thah nivver saw sin' ta wor born. Bud I wor noan bahn to be bet, so I fotched my awn long brush, an' after rubbin' it i' t'sludge i' t'middle o' t'road I went an' painted 90 ivvery reg 'at shoo hed hingin' aht wi' it. Mary then fotched a pailful o' suds an' threw 'em over ahr doorstuns, bud I gat a piggin' full o' t'same soart o' stuff an' let her hev' it fair i' t'face. A reggalar crahd hed gotten rahnd by this time, an' t'lads kept singin' aht all soarts o' low 95 stuff, an' what 'ad ha' been t'upshot on it all I don't know if ahr Ben heddant happened to come hoam to his brekfast just then.

'What's up nah?' says Ben; so I at it an' tell'd him,

'wots up nā?' sez Ben ; su(ə) a at it ən teld im, ol·ðoə še
 wər ektərin e·weə laik mad ivri bit ə t'aim. fə wuns Ben
 tiuk mai said, ən i tiuk ə tluez, ən tkuəd, ən ivrijin džust
 85 əz it wo(r), ən bənd əm slap on təv ər oən duəstnz. Ə
 wər ə bit ə kwaiətnəs ən fər ə bit, ən a gat mi oən kuəd
 ful ə tluez ət ə·fuə Ben went bak ə·giən təv iz wāk. in ə
 wail ət aftə(r), ā·ivə(r), a iəd ə lafin noiz, su(ə) a popt mi iəd
 ət ə d'uə(r), ən Əier if toud bīzm ednt guən ən kut mi lain
 90 dān, ən oəl mi tluez wə ligin ə tfluə(r). a faiəd up ən a
 went təv ər ās, bəd ſu slamd d'uər i mi feəs ən put tlatš
 dān su(ə) əz i kudnt get in. 'al mak Əə peə fə Əis, jə
 treš!' a ſātəd þriu tkei-oil. 'mak on!' ſu ſātəd bak, ən ad
 tə gu(ə) ən sam mi tluez up ən weš əm ouər ə·giən. wot əd
 95 ə kum tə pas if it ednt tōnd ət tə bi ə wet deə a kānt tel ;
 bəd it kom dān laik kats ən dogz, ən wi buəþ ed tə drai wə
 tluez i tās.

wen nīt kom a wə fleəd Əəd bī ə boni rumpəs, fə Ben wə
 boilin wi reədž. if oni ə Meəri bānz kom niər āəz ſu fotšt
 100 əm in wi ə tlate(r), ən þriətnd tə kil əm if ivə Əə leəkt wi
 Əem þiəz oni muə(r). 'wir əz guid əz ji!' sez āə Dik.
 'bəd jāə muðəz ə bad ən; ſuz bān tə bi teən tə tlokup,' sez
 Meəriz juəist las. þiəz gat tə sitš ən ə pitš, indid, wol āə
 Ben went ən ofəd tuəl famli, big ən litl, ət tə feit. ā·ivə(r),
 105 Meəri uzbn z ə nais kwaiət suət əv ə tšap, ən av nou tə
 se(ə) ə·giən 'im, ən i wodnt oəðə mel nə mak. ən Əats wot
 wiv getn tul, ən ā wis kum on tnekst tiuzdə Əə loəd uənli
 noəz. bəd as nivə fəgiv ə(r); nivə wol i liv; tnasti guid-
 fə-nout! aftər oəl ət iv dun for ər ən oəl, ən nivə tšeədž
 110 ər ə oəpni pīs.

wornt Əat ə nok ət d'uə(r)? a þout it wo(r). kum in.
 wel, if it iznt Meəri! Əa sez Əa þout it wə wednzdə? ən

although shoo wor hectorin' away like mad ivvery bit o' 100 t'time. For once Ben tewk my side, an' he tewk her tloaze, an' t'cord, an' ivverything just as it wor, an' beng'd 'em slap on to her awn doorstuns. Theer wor a bit o' quietness then for a bit, an' I gat my awn cord full o' tloaze aht afore Ben went back agean to his wark. In a 105 while at after, hahivver, I heared a laughin' noise, so I popt my heead aht o' t'door, an' theer if t'owd besom heddant goan an' cut my line dahn, an' all my tloaze wor liggin' o' t'floor. I fired up an' I went to her hahse, but shoo slammed t'door i' my face an' put t'latch dahn so as I 110 couldn't get in. 'I'll mak tha pay for this, ye tresh!' I sharted threw t'keyhoil. 'Mak' on!' shoo sharted back, an' I hed to go an' sam my tloaze up an' wesh 'em ovver agean. What 'ud hev come to pass if it heddant turned aht to be a wet day I can't tell; bud it com' dahn like 115 cats an' dogs, an' we both hed to dry wer tloaze i' t'hahse.

When neet com' I wor flay'd there'd be a bonny rumpus, for Ben wor boilin' wi' rage. If onny o' Mary's barns com' near ahhs shoo fotched 'em in wi' a clatter, an' threaten'd to kill 'em if ivver they laikt wi' *them things* onny more. 120 'We're as gooid as ye!' says ahr Dick. 'Bud yahr mother's a bad un; shoo's bahn to be ta'en to t'lockup,' says Mary's youngest lass. Things gat ta sitch a pitch, indeed, whol ahr Ben went an' offered t'whoal family, big an' little, aht to feyt. Hahivver, Mary's husband's a nice, 125 quiet sort of a chap, an' I've nowt to say agean *him*, an' he woddant awther mel nor mak'. An' that's what we've gotten tul, an' hah we sal com' on t'next Tuesday the Lord oanly knaws. Bud I'se nivver forgive her; nivver whol I live; t'nasty gooid-for-nowt! After all 'at I've done for 130 her an' all, an' nivver charged her a hawpney piece.

Warrant that a knock ot t'door? I thowt it wor. Come in. Well, if it isn't Mary! Thah says thah thowt it wor Weddinsday? An' thah wants to be reyt? So dew I. I don't know what we've hed to fall aht abaht; an' I've 135

ða wonts tə bi reit ? suə diu ai. a duənt noə wot wəv ed
tə foəl āt ə·bāt ; ən av džust bin se(ə)in ət if ivə ðə wər ə
115 wumən ət i þout out ə·bāt it wə ðī. kum in wi ðə. av
bin evin ə bit ə frendli tšat wi Greəs iə(r). tketl z on,
ən av ə fati keək i tuvm, ən a dāə see əbez ə drop ə
Džəmeəkə sumwiə(r). sit ðə dān, las.

just been sayin' 'at if ivver theer wor a woman 'at I thowt
owt abaht it wor thee. Come in wi' tha. I've been
hevin' a bit ov a friendly chat wi' Grace here. T'kettle's
on, an' I've a fatty cake i' t'oven, an' I dar' say theer's a
drop o' Jamaica somewheer. Sit tha dahn, lass. 140

IV.

TKUKŪ TLOK.

a wə dān ət Līdz tuðə wik, ən bi-in reððə drai astə liukin rānd t'ān, a apmd tə pop intəv ə eələs nət fāə frə tsteišn, wiə ðə wə bān tə bī ə rafl fər ə kukū tlok. a də seə jəl noə wot ə kukū tlok iz; ā-ivə(r), its ə tlok əts getn 5 ə oil i tfeəs ont wiər ə bēd pops āt ivri āər ən šāts 'kukū' ə-stiəd ə straikin, ən šāts wuns ivri oəf āər əz wīl. nā it wə tseəm ət ðis rafl əz it iz ət ivri uðə(r)—ðe wər oəl wontin tə bi twinə(r). ðe wə nieli oəl juə tšaps ət wər in, ən ət ə-bāt sevm ətlok ðe bə-gan ə mustrin tə-geðə(r). wol 10 ðə wə weətin ðia fər əm oəl tənin up, ðe kəd toək ə nouit nobəd ðis kukū tlok. 'am siuər ai sl win it,' sed Ned ə oud Bilz. 'ðal nət win ðis,' sed Krakə(r). 'av nət bīn in ə rafl jət bəd wot iv wun.' 'ðat tlok l bi 'main tə-nit, ər els am t̄set,' sed Džim Tanə(r). 'ə diəl on jəl find jəsenz 15 mis-teən,' sed juə Stroəberi, kos av kum þrī mail ə pēpəs tə fotš it.' t'aim kom ət last for əm tə šak, ən if jəd nobəd sīn əm eəin on t'eebl tə sī wot numəz wə tənd up, jəd aktli ə þout ðə wə bān tə swolə tbeəsin. trafl wər ouər ət last, ən Bili Mušrəm wə di-kleəd tə bi twinə(r). wen (ə)levm 20 ətlok kom, tlanloəd teld əm it wə taim tə bi skiftin, suə Bili gat is tlok ən went uəm. nā Bili didn't no(ə) ət it wər ə kukū tlok, ən id niə sīn wun ə-fuə(r), su(ə) it koəzd im ə diəl ə trubl, əz al tel jə in ə bit 'sə ðə, Džini wot iv brout ðə,' i sed tə twaif, əz i tlapt t'lok on t'eebl wen ə gat uəm. 25 'wiər es tə getn ðat þriu, Bili?' ū sed. 'av wun it,' sed Bili. 'ai, its ə boni ən. av niə sīn wun laik ðat ə-fuə(r). bəd let s bi šapin fə bed, Bili, fər its getin lat.' 'al iŋ t'lok

up ə·fuer i guə,’ sed Bili, əz ə went fær ə neäl ən tamə(r). aftær əd uñ it up ə·giən twoəl, ən set tpendləm wegin, əe went tə bed; bəd əd nuən bīn in moni minits ə·fuə əd ied 30 sumət šat ‘kukū! ’ ‘wot əd eñment s ədat?’ sed Bili. ‘neə, ai kānt tel,’ sed Džini. ‘am siuər a ied sumdi šat kukū,’ sed Bili. ‘suə did ai, Bili,’ sed twaif. Bili gat up, strak ə lit, əd went dān-tsteəz. i liukt oel up ən dān, bə·int d’uəz, intə tkubəd ən tkoil oil, bəd kəd find nout, 35 su(ə) i went ən gat intə bed ə·giən. in ə bit i ied ‘kukū’ twelv taimz. ‘iə əd, Džini,’ i sed, ‘ədat pleən i·nif, bi gum!’ ən džumpt ət ə bed, strak ə lit, ran dān-tsteəz, gat od ə tpuəkər ən bə·gan tə unt up ən dān ə·giən. ‘a kñ sī nout dān iə(r), Džini,’ i sed, aftə liukin up ən dān fær ə·bāt 40 ten minits, ‘džust fil if əd onibodi undə tbed.’ ‘neə, bi gum, Bili; brin tlit ən kum ən liuk fə ədisen.’ ‘ədat nuən fleəd, ə tə?’ sed Bili, bə·ginin tə bi frītnd isen, ən diðerin wol ə kəd ədli od tkarl i tstik. ‘neə, am nət ə bit fleəd,’ šu sed, ‘bəd av ied fouk se(ə) ət twelv ə·tlok ət nīt s t’aim 45 ət bogədz bə·gin tə nok ə·bāt, ən its džust ə·bāt twelv nā.’ ədat wər i·nif fə Bili. tkarl flopt ət ə tstik, ən i rušt upsteez ən tumld intə bed əz if sumdi wər after im. ‘oə, mēðə(r)!’ skriəmd Džini, þiñkin Bili əd sīn sumət. Bili kuvəd iseln ouə tiəd wi t’luez ən krept dān tə tbodm ə tbed. id getn 50 sə fāe dān ət wun əv is fit uñ ə bit ouə tbodm, ən tkitlin bi-in upsteez ən wontin sumət tə leək wi, gat od ə Bili tuəz wi it tloəz. ‘mēðə(r)!’ Bili ətəd, əz i dredz iz leg up. ‘þivz!’ skriəmd Džini, əs šu kuvəd ə·sen ouə tiəd. noəðer on əm dēst stē fær ə·bāt ten minits. ət last Džini sed, 55 ‘Bili! Bili!’ ‘od əd din las.’ ‘dus tə þiñk əs əz oəntəd, Bili?’ ‘am siuər it iz,’ sed Bili, ‘ən al fit tfēst þiñ ə mundə moənin. a niə bə·livd i bogədz ə·fuə(r), bəd a kñ bə·liv it nā, bə·kos av felt wun.’ ‘felt wun?’ sed Džini. ‘ai e fə siuə(r), las.’ ‘ən wot wor it laik?’ šu sed. ‘a kānt 60 tel. it kom ən gat od ə mi tu(ə) ə bit sin.’ Džini flopt ouə tiəd ə·giən, ən Bili þiñkin əd sīn sumət, flopt ouə tiəd tiu. in ə bit, ivriþin bi-in kwaiət, Džini popt ər ied ət ə bed

ə·giən. ‘Bili, a wiš it wə moənin,’ šu sed. ‘suə diu ai,’
 65 sed Bili, ež e flopt iz ied āt. ‘am feən ðā ied it ež wil ež
 mī, er els ða məd apm e þout ad bin driəmin.’ ‘it wə nuə
 driəmin, Bili, fə noəðer on ež ež bīn e·slip.’ ðe buəþ leəd
 lisnin, en ivriþin wə se kwaiet ðe kəd iə t’lok tики dān-
 tsteəz. ‘kukū !’ wə šāted ə·giən. ‘jonz tseəm din ə·giən,’
 70 šu sed ; ‘am siuər its dān-tsteəz. gu(ə) en ev e·nuðə liuk.’
 ‘a duənt noə wiə tkanl iz,’ i sed ; ‘it tumld āt e tstik
 sumwiə(r).’ ‘wel, itl nuən bi fāer of; get up en liuk fot.’
 Bili gat up, went on iz anz en nīz, en bə·gan gruəpin e·bāt
 75 tfluə fə tkanl. nā Džini ād uñ e frok en skēts on e neəl et
 t’op e tsteəz, en Bili apmd tə tutš em wen i wər untin
 fə tkanl, en ðe kom tumlin on im. i džumpt intə bed
 wi sitš fuəs et i nokt iz waif āt e tuðə said. ‘məðə(r) !
 þivz !’ skriəmd Džini, en šu opmd twində en šāted ‘elp !’
 e plisəmən et wə džust pasin, þiñkin sumət wə reñ i tās,
 80 brast d’uər opm en went in. ‘wot s tə diu iə(r) ?’ i sed.
 ‘kan jə sī onibodi ðiə(r) ?’ Džini šāted. ‘ā kan i sī i d’āk ?’
 i sed, ež i šut d’uə tə kip onibodi frə gu-in āt. ‘stop ðiə
 wol Bili gets e lit,’ šu sed, ‘kos ðəz oəðə þivz e bogədz i
 tās.’ Bili gat e lit, en im en tplsismən siətš buəþ upsteez
 85 en dān, bəd kəd find nout. ‘jə fə·gat tə liuk undə tbed,’
 sed Bili. e·weə tplsismən went upsteez, en Bili en twaif
 krept aftər im. nout wə fun undə tbed, suə tplsismən sed et
 ðə must e bin mis·teən. wol ðə wər upsteez tbed šāted
 ‘kukū’ ə·gien. dān kom tplsismən, tū steps et wuns, en
 90 Bili en twaif krept aftər im. e siətš wə ðen meəd i ivri
 niuk en koəne(r), ivm undə t’iəpot en tsoltselə(r), bəd
 nout wə fun. ‘ðes sumət kwiər e·bāt ðis,’ sed tplsismən.
 ‘ðes sumət vari kwiə(r),’ Džini sed. ‘e jə ivər ied
 95 sitš dinz ež ðem i tās e·fuə(r) ?’ tplsismən ast. ‘nivər e·fuə
 tə-nít,’ Džini sed. ‘wel,’ sed tplsismən, bə·ginin tə bi eš
 fleəd ež oəðə Bili e twaif, en gu-in ež wait ež e šit, ‘as bi
 rānd ə·gien in e·bāt en aə(r), en al liuk in,’ bəd i wə feən tə
 get āt, en ðev nət sīn im sin. Bili en twaif krept upsteez
 ə·gien, en džust ež ðed getn intə bed ðe ied ‘kukū’ wuns

muə(r). ‘wel, ðis kaps oəl ət i iver iəd tel on,’ sed Bili. 100
 ‘its tlast nīt i ðis ās fə mī,’ sed Džini. ‘a wodnt stop iər
 if ðəd let mə liv rent-fri.’ ‘its nu(ə) ius gu-in dān-tsteəz
 ə·giən, iz it, las, wi kīo find nout?’ ‘neə, wi məd džust əz
 wīl stop wiə wə āer ən kīp wokī wol moənin.’ ðe wisped
 tə wun ən·uðə wol tū ətlok, ən ðen ðe iəd ‘kukū’ twais. 105
 ‘bi gum, its jondər ə·giən !’ Bili sed, ən it oləs sānz i tseəm
 pleəs. av ə guid maind tə sit dān-tsteəz ə bit ən sī if i kn
 find it ət.’ ‘diu, Bili,’ šu sed. Bili let tkarl, krept pratli
 dān-tsteəz, ən piəkt isen i trokin tšeə(r), bəd i suin fel
 ə·slip. i didnt iə tbəd šāt wen it wər oəf past tū, nə Džini 110
 noəðə(r), fə šəd guən tə slip tiu. Bili woknōd džust ə·fue
 þrī ətlok, ən findin id bin ə·slip, i dlanst rānd tās, bəd i soə
 nout. in ə bit tbəd kom ət ən šātəd ‘kukū’ þrī taimz.
 Bili kest iz ən up ət t'lok wen ə iəd it fəst taim, ən ðen i
 gat up tul it wen it šātəd tseknd taim, ən wen it šātəd 115
 tbəd taim id ə guid liuk at it wol it popit in ən wə šut up.
 ‘oə, av fun ðə ət last, ev i ?’ i sed. ‘Džini ! Džini !’ av
 fun tbogəd ət; kum dān ən liuk at it.’ ‘wot iz it, Bili ?’
 šu sed. ‘its ə bəd getn intə t'lok,’ sed Bili. Džini kom
 dān-tsteəz, ən ðen Bili went tə t'lok ən traid tə opm d'uə 120
 wiə tbəd wo(r), bəd i kudnt manidž it. ‘ā ðə eəments ez
 it getn ðiə(r) ?’ Džini sed. ‘neə, a kan net tel,’ sed Bili.
 ðe buəj traid tə get ət tbəd wol oəf past þrī, wen it popit ət
 ən šātəd ‘kukū,’ ən ðen went in ə·giən. Bili traid to get
 od ont, bəd it wə tə šāp for im. ‘ðat ən oud fešnd raskl, 125
 bi gum !’ sed Bili, ‘bəd ðal apm net bi sə fleəd wen təz bin
 iər ə de(ə) ə tū.’ ‘wel, Bili,’ sed twaif, ‘a nivə niu sitš ən
 ə þin i mi laif. av oməst ə guid maind tə nok it nek ət fə
 frītnin əz ən kipin əz wokī nieli oəl tnīt. kil it fəst þin,
 ən let s e nə muə boðə wi it.’ tlast ət i iəd ə·bāt Bili ən is 130
 kukū tlok, i wə fiksin ə fāntn for it tə drīnk ət on, ən ə
 boks for it tə eit ət on, ə·said ə toil wiər it kept popin it iəd
 ət.

V.

EA Z ET BI TMEESTER(R) ?

ðis əz ə kwešn ət oft kumz up fə dis·kušn, ən wen ə niuli
 wed kupl es tə di·said it ðe sumtaimz a lōr wail ə·bāt it. i
 mi ju·p deəz, wen a wə wēkin ət tmiln, niuz wə brout intə
 tmēkanik šop ət Sam Wilmən ən An Aris wə bān tə bi wed əs
 5 tnekst sunda. ðis niuz wə brout in džust ə·fuə tindžn stopt
 et brēkfəs taim, ən suə wen wəd getn naisli set dān tə wə
 moənin miəl oud Dik Tšəri sej ət tə Sam—‘wot, a ges ðat
 bān tə bi wed tnekst sunda.’ ‘wa,’ sed Sam, ‘am þiəkin ə
 sumet ə tsuet.’ ‘wel, nā,’ sez oud Dik, ‘if tə miənz tə gu(ə)
 10 on smui·ðli ən bī ə api man, duənt spoil ði waif wi pamprin
 ə(r), əz if ſə wər ə sik bān, bəd bə·gin əs tə miənz tə kari
 on; if tə duznt, ðal e tə riu. ət tvari taim ət oud Dik we
 givin ðis əd·vais tə Sam, ə lot ə wed wimin əd geðəd rānd
 An Aris i tweivin ſeəd, ən ðe sed təv ə(r), ‘nā, An, las,
 15 wotivə tə duz, sī ət tə stanz up fə ði reits; duənt gi weə
 tul im ən inš. if tə wuns bə·ginz tə nukl under il mak ə
 kum·pliət sleəv ən drudž on ðə; its oləs tbest weə tə bə·gin
 əz wə in·tend tə kari on.’ its oft bin sed ət fouk rekñz
 nouf ə əd·vais unles ðə guə təv ə loejər ən peə ſiks ən
 20 eitpms fot; bəd buəþ Sam ən An þout təd·vais ðed getn wə
 wēþ aktin on. rent deəz ən wedin deəz ·wil kum ət last,
 ðoe lanloədz ən braidgriumz þiəks ðe kum on ət ə sneəl
 galəp, ən wen tnekst mundə moənin kom rānd Sam ən An
 wə man ən waif. ‘its ſiks ə·tlok bi ðis wotš ə ðain,’ sed
 25 Sam, ‘a þiək its ə·bāt taim tə gat up ən let tfaiə(r).’ ‘a
 wə džust þiəkin,’ sed An, ‘ət ·tād leəd reəðə tə lōr, get up
 wi ðə, ðal find sum kinlin i tuvm. ‘a mən e ði tə get up,’
 sed Sam; ‘es tə fə·getn wot tə sed jəstədə—didnt tə promis

tə luv, onər ən ə-beə? ’ ‘ am prə-peəd tə diu oəl i promist,’ sed An, ‘ bəd ə bodi kānt diu ivriþiət wuns, al luv ən 30 onə ðə nā, if tl get up ən lit tfaiə(r), ən wen tketl boilz ða mən koəl mə dān-tsteeəz ən al ə-beə ðə.’ ‘ kum, kum,’ sed Sam, ‘ if tə þiñks tə kri traifl wi mə i ðis weə ðal find āt ði mistak. a as ðə tə diu nout ət i kānt bak up wi skriptə(r), fə sant Pitə sez—“waivz, nukl undə tə jər uzbzn.” ’ ‘ duz 35 ə ? ’ sed An. ‘ al bə-liv it wen i sī it.’ ‘ ðen ða sl suin sī it,’ sed Sam, ən i bānst āt ə bed ən ran dān-tsteeəz in is ʃēt. wol ə wə rumidžin ə-bāt fə t'estiment, wot duz An diu bəd nip intə t'lozit, sam up oəl iz wātə tluez, flin əm dān tə tbodm ə tsteps, bout t'seəmə duər i tinsaid, ən ðen krīp bak 40 ə-giən intə bed. in ə bit, Sam in iz əri tə get bak, gat wun əv is fit feltəd in iz dudz, ən fel forəd, bumpin iz nuəz ə-giən tšāp edž ə wun ə tsteps. ðis put im intəv ə bit əv ə pešn, ən wen ə gat tə tsteeəz iəd, ən fan d'uə fest, i swear ə gēt uəj, ðoe id bīn ət t'sapil tnīt ə-fuə(r). ‘ ðiə lad,’ sed 45 An, ‘ if təs swoən wi t'estiment i ði and, a wodnt bi ði fər oəl tbras i tbenk, ðez nuəbdi sə ānd əs tə diu ðat nobəd trif-raff et gets intə tkuət-ās.’ ‘ a tə bān tə opm d'uə ən liuk ət ðis tekst ? ’ sed Sam. ‘ al liuk at it, wen tə lets mə no(ə) ət tketl z boilin, its nu(ə) ius getin up ə-fuə(r),’ ən An 50 kuvəd ər iəd up i tbed tluez ən fee kiñkt ə-giən wi lafin, tə þiñk ə šəd bafld im ; bəd wen ʃe iəd tās duə guə tul wi ə gēt beə, it put ə bit əv ə dampər on ə məriment. ‘ wiərivə kan tmadlin bi of tul ? ’ sed ū, ‘ a oməst wiš id getn up misen ən let tfaiə(r), its nuə gēt džob, ən if id jīldəd 55 ðe wod ə bīn piəs bətwin əz. wiš! a þiñk a iər is fuit kumin up tsteps. if ə pīps þriu tlok-oil il bi eəbl tə sī mə. al rekə tə bi ə-slīp’. suə ū leəd wi ə feəs tə d'uər ən stātəd ə snuərin laik ə peər ə blaksniþ beləsəz ət əd getn ə bad koud. in ə bit ū stātəd up ən leind on ər elbou ən 60 ākəd. ū iəd ə soft, pərin noiz ən nā ən ðen ə sānd əz if sumət wə skratin wud. ‘ oə diə(r),’ ū sed, ‘ its nuən im, its nobəd tkat ət s mīdləs fər ə drop ə milk.’ it wə nu(ə) ius An trai-in tə foəl ə-slīp, ū kudnt, suə ʃe dond ə-sen ən krept

65 reit pratli dān tsteəz. oēl wēr ēs koud ēn sailnt ēz ē tšētš
ēv ē wikdeə. Sam wē nuəwiē tē bi sīn, bēd iz wātē dudz
wē guēn, suē šē niu id set of sumwiə(r)—bēd wiə(r)? šu
samd up tfaiə šūl, þin̄kin šud guē tē tbodm ē tjād tē tkoil-
oil ēn fotš ē šūlfī ē koilz, nēt et šē þout ē lītin tfaiə(r), oē,
70 nou, šud eit it suinə(r), bēd šud get oēl redi fēr im, su(ə) ēz
ē kēd ev ē bleəz in ē minit. bēd, bē-oud! wen šē wontēd
tē gu(ə) āt šu fan ēt d'uē wē fest, ēn šu kudnt opm it. šu
wēr ē priznē lokt up i tās. wen šē boutēd ē bed-rām duēr
ēn bafld ēr uzbn, šu laft reəli, þin̄kin it wēr ē vari guid
75 džuēk; bēd wen šē wē bafld ēn bestēd ē-sen šu kudnt laf.
uđē fouk mēd apm ē sīn tfun ont, bēd An didnt—šu brast
āt ē ruərin. if šēd ed oni wāk tē guē tul šud ē guēn tē
tmiln, if šē kēd ē getn āt ē tās; bēd šu ed nē wāk, šud gīn
up ē liumz, fē Sam ēd sed, ‘ðasl nivē guē tē tmiln ēgiēn,
80 las, ēz lōr ēz a kīr kīp ðē. wen šē bē-þout ēr ē ðem wēdz
šu ruēd ādē nēr ivēr ēn pūld sum eēr of ēr iēd ēn flēr it on
tfleə(r), ēz if ðat, sumā, kēd mend matēz. oēl ēt wuns šē
bē-þout ēr ēt tnekst duē neēber ēd ē kei ēt ēd opm ðee
duə(r), suē wen šēd baþt ēr īn wi koud wotə(r), šu stātēd ē
85 pundin tfaiə bak wi tpuēkə(r). In ē bit tneəbē wumēn kom
āt ēn steēd in ēt twindē tē sī wot wēr up. ‘am lokt in,’
sed An, ‘a wont jē tē opm d'uē wi jāe kei.’ tneəbē ran uēm
fē tkei ēn opmd d'uēr in ē krak. ‘wotivē did jēr uzbn lok
jē in fo(r)?’ sed tneəbē(r). ‘wa,’ sed An, trai-in tē laf, it
90 sīmz id fēgetn mē, it iznt twenti fouēr āēz jēt sin wi wē tīd
tē-geðə(r), ēn ē man kānt get intē niu weēz oēl ēt wuns. a
dē se(ə) it ēd tliēn slipt iz maind ēt i ed ē waif, su(ə) iz lokt
d'uēr ēn teēn tkei in is pokit ēz iuzl. Samz ē tšap ēt boðez
iz iēd ē guid bit wi tpē-petiuel muēsn. ēn av īvm noēn im
95 set of tē tpump wi tfaiə šūl in iz and ēn ðen kum slīn̄kin
bak fē twotē kit. puēr An sed oēl ðis in ē mēri of-and weē
ēt ēd ē di-siēvd tvari oud lad isen, bēd it didnt blind
twumēn ēt livd tnekst duə(r). ēs šē went bak tēv ēr oēn ās
šu sed, lou dān, ‘ðat wumēn z bin ruərin, ðez ē fratš on bi
100 nā.’ wel, a diu þin̄k ēt ðat deē wē tlōrjist, drī-ist, ēn muēst

mizrēbl deø et ivør An ød past sin še wø boøn. wot ød bø-kum ø Sam šu kudnt im'adžn. i didnt kum niø før ø bait ø dinø(r), øt givin ouø taim i nivø tønd up, øn øt ten øtlok øt nít šød nivø sin is feøs. if šø went wuns tø tentri end, šu went ø undød taimz i tæ te åknø for is fuit, bød it 105 wør øøl i veøn. Sam wø noøðø te bi iød nø sín. twøst ont wo(r), šu kudnt fešn tø guø sïk for im, šu felt øz if šød reøðø dí nør oni ø tmiln lasøz sed no(ø) øt Sam ød left ø tvari de(ø) aftø twedin deø. øøl þouts ø koøkrin ør uzbn øn setin up fø tmeøstø wø skated tø twind; it wø fæø betø te 110 bi oni suet øv ø drudž øn sleøv nø liv ðat weø; su(ø) øt aftø ten øtlok øt nít, šu kinld tfaiø øn meød øz nais ø supø øz anz kød mak, nøt før ø-seln, bød fø Sam. øs før ø šu ednt etn ø mäþfl øøl ðat blesid deø, nø kudnt; ðe wør ø lump in ø þroit seø big øt šø kudnt swoø øt øøl. øs fø Sam, wiør ed'i 115 bñin øn wot ed 'i bin diu-in? aftø liøvin uøm i went streit tøv iz wåk, gat iz brekføs øn iz dinør øt ø kofi-øop, øn øt oef past faiv øt nít wondød up øn dñan tstrøts øz dezøløt øn mizrēbl øz oni man wil kan bñi. øz ø wø moøndrin up øn dñan i ðis weø i gat mikst up wi ø kråd ø fouk øøl gu-in i 120 wun di'rekšn. i went wi tstriøm, før i didnt keø mitš wiør ø went, øn øt last fan isen in ø tøapil. in ø wail øn oud man, wi ø feøs laik øn eøndžilz, stuid up øn preitøt laik øn eøndžil, preitøt piøs bø'twøn kuntri øn kuntri, piøs bø'twøn man øn man, øn last øv øøl, piøs bø'twøn man øn waif. it 125 sïmd teø Sam øz if, sumweø, toud man ød getn teø noø wot wør up bø'twøn im øn twaif, før i liukt streit øt im øn teld im ðe sød bi nø strugl fø tmeøstøship bø'twøn man øn waif, bød øt in øøl þirøz, big ø litl, luv sød bi tmeøstø(r). wen Sam gat át ø ðat tøapil iz át bø'gan teø sofn tåd iz juø waif, te 130 mak eks'kiuseø før ø kondukt, øn after ø desprøt batl wi is praid øt lastød wol ø'levm p.m. i þout id gu(ø) uøm øn trai teø fø'get øn fø'giv. wen ø gat niø tentri end, i tutøt ø due step wi is fuit, øn wø vari niø foølin. An so(ø) im øn ran intø tås riøvin ør anz øn krai-in 'oø die(r), iz druknø, iz 135 druknø.' tpuø las døsnøt feøs im i likø(r), sueø šø id ø'sen

e·bak e tkitšin due(r). in e bit Sam kom in, bəd nət drukn, i wə souber i·nif ən sorefl i·nif. i sat im dān i tām tšeər ən liukt rānd. tfaiəsaid wə wām ən brīt ən taidi, e nais supə 140 wə redi, is slipez leən bi tfendə(r), ivriþin dun fər is kumfət et wumən kud diu. i leind bak in is tšeər ən šu·kəd sī t'iəz wun aftər e·nuðə run sloəli dān is feəs. in e bit An ventəd tə kum āt ən sed pitifli, 'Sam!' i tānd iz iəd, iz legz peətəd, ən i eld āt iz āmz. i les nər e tik-tak še wə 145 siətəd on iz nī, wi ər āmz rānd iz nek, sobin ez if ər āt əd brek. aftə ðat ðe wə nivə nout sed es tə 'uə z tə bi tmeəstə(r)'; buəþ sed 'luv sl bi tmeəstə(r)', ən ðat satld it.

VI.

EN OUD BOIZ REKÈLEKŠNZ.

‘tēnd fifti!’ bi tmebz, bēd its taim tē bi liukin rānd tkoenēz nā, en nuē mis’tak. džust e bit lōrēr en as bi wun e ðem lēki tšaps bāt šuin, en stokinz ivē sē mitš tē big, et Wiliēm toeks e·bat i tpleø. bēd a nuēn laik it, en ðat s flat. wen e tšap kumz tē ðat, wot kumz tēv im? wa, iz 5 nokt e·bat þriu pile tē puëst, en tmuëst et fouk se(ə) on im iz—‘ai, puër oud tšap, is sīn iz best deëz.’ its tšiefl, kumfetin toek iz ðat fēr e tšap et s muïld en broild, en duin iz best tē kip bodi en soul tē·geðe(r), en apm ried e lot e jun ənz tē elp tē kari on twēligig biznēs e twēld. after oēl its 10 laik stopin et e guid beëtin šop wen e tšap s reikt iz oēf sentri, eż it giz im·e tšons e samin isen tē·geðe laik, en makin e dženrēl balēns up e oēl iz dun en left undun. a wundēr ā moni on eż 1 bi eëbl tē stand it en kum of wi e balēns e treit said! am fit tē þiñk ðez nobēd ier en ðiē wun. 15 eś fe misen, al tak tult en mak nē buenz e·bāt it—av bīn e regle raskl þriu tfēst wik a wē boën. mi muðe s sed sue moni e taim, su(ə) it mun bi triu. ā-ivēr a kēd fešn tē liuk er it feës aftē t’aimz šēs teld me ðat, a kanēt imadžin, en am nuēn bān tē dis·piut it, net ai. ðez moni þāzn muē bīn 20 teld tseēm teēl. su(ə) as nuēn bi bāt kumpni. bēd liëvin džuëkin e·said, a rieli en onistli bē·liv a wēr e raskl i mi jun deëz. tnumēr e kitlinz iv þrotld, duks iv traíd tē mak piék, dor̄kiz teēlz iv prikt, pr̄sāvz iv stoun, tlues-kuēdz iv snikt, windēz iv brokñ, fati-keéks iv etn, en misdē·miēnēz 25 bāt numēr et ed e bīn e ewin džob i toud fešnd taimz wen ewin wē fešnēbl. oēl ðiez kraimz en moni muē raiz up

laik guests kundžed bi ðem tū wēdz—'tēnd fifty.' a mee
 bi þout e braznt ānd, bēd ðes sum e mi triks al bi eād if
 30 im sori fo nā! a wodnt giv e tos fēr e junstēr et eznt e spāk
 e divlri e·bāt im. wot if e duz galēp þriu e siut e tū e tluez
 e jiē(r). ad reeðe peē fēr e siut e kuēdiroi nēr e wudn ēn
 oni taim. ðe wēr e trik a wuns pleēd toud skuil misis, oud
 Mali Begste wī koeld e(r). e reēr oud las wē Mali i d'eēz
 35 bē·fuē skuil buēdz ēn buēd skuilz wē þout on. ſu wē e·bat
 tšap ēv e beāl e botni, wi e feēs laik e raizin sun stikin āt
 e·t'op; litl fat āmz, ēn anz ēz big ēz e ūldēr e mutn. ſu
 kēd noeðe rīd nē rait, bēd ðat didnt mater i ðem deēz. ſu
 ·wor eēbl tē beēk avē-keēk, ā-ivē(r), ēn ðat wēr e muē
 40 konsikwens tē Mali. wel, wot bē·twin beēkin avē-keēk ēn
 liukin aftēr e·bāt twenti bānz, Mali ēd e wāk set. a duēnt
 no(e) ā ūd e getn on, if ūd ednt e ed tē iuz e þibl i tavē-
 keēk biznes. it kom in sē andi tē wokn uz juñ ēnz up wi,
 ēn kip eēs þriu fratšin. it wēr e bit oēkēd sumtaimz wen
 45 Mali ēd bin stērin tþin uēt-meil, ēn sudnli snigd tþibl āt tē
 gi sum on ēz e swilekēr on tsaid e tfeēs. toud las wē reeðe
 fond e wopin mī, bēd a di·tāmind tē e mi ri·vendž, ēn wun
 de(e) ad e fain tšons. Mali wē dān e wun fuit, et reeðe
 spoild e woēkin. ðe wēr e peēr e kats et toud las wē vari
 50 fond on, suē wot did i diu bēd tī buēj ðe teēlz tē·geðēr ēn
 iñ em ouē tband wiē Mali uñ er avē-keēk. a niu ūd fleēr
 up di·rekli ūd soē tkats i ðe kwie pē·zišn. a niu tiu et ūd
 mak streit fē mī wi tþibl, suē di·rekli a so(e) e kumin a
 wopt e soft avē-keēk on tē tſluē reit i toud las weē, ēn dān
 55 ūd kom eēs flat ēz e flāndē(r). bai gou, wornt ðēr e meēlek
 i tmiul-oēl in e minit. toud wumēn fiumd ēn rould
 e·bāt, wi e ūoēt leg stikin up i tee(r); tkats spluted ēn feēt;
 tlazd ēn lasez ran skampērin āt intē tstrit; ēn ai wēr e·bāt
 tfēst on em, fēr a niu wot ēd apm if i didnt kut mi stiks.
 60 eē diē(r), ðem oud feēnd taimz! ðez nuē sitš meēlekin i
 ðiēz deēz! ast laik tē sī tlaz wi tþluk tē sāv sitš ēn e trik
 on e skuil buēd misis! wa, id bi wēj iz weit i Džiudi Barit
 umbugz. wel, aftēr id ed e fēst-reēt skuilin, sitš eēz ladz

gat i ðem deez, a wə put prentis təv e gruəsə(r). nā, a duənt
 no(e) e muə trai-in sitiweəšn fər e lad wi e weeknəs fə swit 65
 stuf nər evin trun əv e gruəsə šop—ðat iz, wol e gets e
 reglə siknər en ðen il wiš isen et tnoəþ poul, e sum sitš spot
 wiə ðə sák ais-šaklz fə ðə foənuin drin̄kin. litl Nati Belše
 wə mi meəstə(r), en a wə wot ðə koəl e induə prentis, witš
 ment nou təd wāk, de(e) in en de(e) āt, en sleəvin e-wee tū 70
 e þri nīts bə-said, wen ðə wər out tə diu i wei-in punz e
 siugər en penəþs e suəp, en sitš laik. a didnt sə mitš keə fə
 ðat et fəst, kos ad e fain tšons e pitšin intə figz en reəzinz,
 en siugə kandi, en traiflz e ðat suət, bəd, bi gou, ðat suət e
 þiə duznt last fər ivə(r). its kapin ā suin swit stuf gets e 75
 bitər eż goəl wen e tšap eż is ful swiñ at it. ai imadžin its
 e-bāt tseəm wi wot ðə koəl tplezəz e ðis wēld i dženrel.
 ā-ivər it tiuk e bit e taim tə briñ mə tə tstoelein point,
 apm e bit lōñə nər it eđ e dun sum ladz, en bəfuer it did
 ad reəðər e kwier eđ-ventə(r). mi misis wər e bit əv e 80
 skriu, en kəd ādli þoil mə i-nif tə eit, su(e) a tiuk it āt i
 siugə kandi ər out et i laikt i tšop, en nou təd reit,
 noeðə(r). ā iz e grou-in lad tə þraiv bāt džok? wel, it
 apmd wun sundə tmoənin et i felt oəfl pekiš aftə mi
 brekfəs, en ad etn ivri moəsl up et toud las put āt. a 85
 dēsnt as fə nə muər ər els ast e getn e flī i mi ier-oil. ad
 getn dond redi fə t'šapil, fə toud las wə vari pə-tiklər e-bāt
 mə bi-in reit brout up, ū sed, if ū did pinš mə i vitlz. i
 ðem deez ladz laik mī weə beləs-kaps wi taslz on, en rānd
 krimpt koləz, en al stand it a wər es fain eż onibodi mi saiz, 90
 bəd wot s ðat wen e tšap s pinšt in iz džok. wel, it wə
 getin vari niə tšapil taim, en a niu a səd e tə meətš i tfrunt
 e Nati en twaif, bəd if jel bə-liv mə, ad ðat kreevin i mi
 insaid a kəd əv etn e bit e rainosərəs, aid en oəl. suə wot
 did i diu bəd nip intə tšop tə get sumət tə lain mi stumək 95
 wol dinə taim. a niu ad nə biznəs ðier e sundəz, bəd
 uñə(r), ðə seə, iz e šap þoən, en bi gou its triu. wel, a ednt
 bin i tšop e minit wen i iəd tmisis sin̄in āt—‘Džosiue!
 Džosiue!’ ðat wə mi neəm, en toud las wə sīkin mə. bəd

100 a wə nuən bān tə liəv bāt sumət, su(ə) a seəz od əv ə ſaiv ə
 unikeek ət toud las ius tə mak up tə sel—reit ſwit ſtuf it
 wo(r)—ſlapt it intə mi beləs-kap ət ə tsit, ən gat tə d'uə
 džust əs tmisis wə bə'ginin tə bel ət 'Džosiuə'! ə'giən. su(ə)
 of wi set tə t'sapil. eə, diə(r)! it wə twāst diu ivər i ed,
 105 wə ədat. it wə reeðər ə wām moənin ən a wə ſwietin laik ə
 brok fə fiə toud las səd sə'spekt ſumət. a dēſnt tak mi kap
 of, kos a wə woəkin džust i tfrunt ə buəj tmeəſter ən
 tmisis, bəd it wər ə roki ruəd tə Džoədn, wə ədat woək! əz
 a wāmd up a kəd fil tunikeek ſtərin ə mi ied əz if it wə
 110 wik, bəd on a məd guə. ət last wi gat tə tprimiſiv ſop, ən
 əf kues a ed tə dof mi beləs-kap. wel, wot wi twām
 moənin ən mī ſwietin, tunikeek wə ſtuk fest on t'op ə mi
 ied, ən wə bə'ginin tə ſwiəl dān tsaidz ə mi feəs tə ədat
 də'grī wol ad ə unikeek wig ən nuə miſtak. a wiənt tel
 115 oəl id tə undəguə þriu ədat džob, bəd a bleəm tmisis fər it
 oəl i net findin mə džok iñif. av ſtoun moni ə anfl ə figz,
 ən reəzinz, ən þiñz ə ədat ſuet, if əde koəl it ſteilin, bəd ai
 duənt wen ə grou-in lad eznt iñif grub g̃in im, after iz adld
 it əz ai did wi Nati Belšə(r). eə wel; ā ədiəz ladiš teelz kum
 120 təv ə bodiz maind; ən a nobəd menšn əm tə ſeu ət ladz—
 rasklz əz əde(r)—ānt ſuə wiðāt koez ſumtaimz. əbez nuə
 tū weəz ə·bāt it; moni on əm əd bi vari difrnt if əde wə reit
 duin tul. am þiñkin ədes ſum əv uz oud boiz ev ə lot tə
 ansə for i ədat biznes. bəd a dārent gu(ə) on ə bit lone(r),
 125 əde its kapin wot ə lot ə þiñz duz kum intəv ə tšaps ied
 wol is ſmūkin ə paip ən þiñkin ə·bat bi-in tānd fifty.

VII.

TOUD SĀM TIUN.

sum kouks wāmd mi nīz wi ðə dul red iət
wen id swoləd mi milk ən pobz,
suə tlois up tə tfendər a pūld mi siət
ən a plantəd mi fit ə tobz.

ðen lītin mi šoət blak paip, a swur
reit bak i mi oud ām tšeə(r),
ən a sat wotšin trik əz it reəz ən un
laik ə spərit i tmidnīt eə(r).

sistə Mali ən tbānz wər ə·slip upsteeəz—
ðə we piəs wi ðat bleətin kriu—
su(ə) a smūkt ən a þout ə mi weəstəd jiəz,
ən ə twāk et wə jət tə diu.

əz a liukt et ðis laif ən et tlaif tə bī,
a sed tə misen, “ ðā as !
wi kumfət ða noəðə kēn liv nə dī,
fə ðas seəvd noəðə soul nə bras.”

ðen spai-in oud Seətn ə·straid ə t'lād
et wər un undə t'scəmə fluə(r),
a dubld mi neiv ən sed, “āk ðə, lad,
al bi didld wi ðī nə muə(r);

if mi sinz bi laik liəd, ən laik koək mi pēs,
wa ðəz nuəbdi bəd ðī tə þerək;
bəd wen twəldz ə wik ouda(r), ðā gēnin kēs,
as e bīn buəþ tə t'sətš ən tə tberək.”

5

10

15

20

ðen sum minits past oue me, sad en drī,
en mi þouts griu ez dāk es tnit,
wen sum drukn̄ oud alz et ed bīn on tsprī
kom sinin laik mad up tstrīt.

25

wi ðer anz en ðe fit ðe kept biætin t'aim
ez ðer āmz intø teø wø flur,
ee! en twēdz ev e godløs en sili raim
tev en oud sām tiun ðe sun̄.

30

ai! t'aimz et iv džoind i ðat grand oud ee(r),
wen oud frenz et mi said wø sīn,
wen mi laif wər e sunšaini alidø,
en ðis wiznd oud wøld wø grīn.

35

i tlít ev e sun ets lor̄ sin set
a sī t'sapil e P(r)imruøz Brā,
en wot frenz on e sabøþ deø ðier ez met
et fær ivør es peøted nā.

40

ðe kum en ðe smail en e·weø ðe pas,
bed ðe oløs liøw wun i viu—
e puø litl faðeløs kuntri las,
et wuns sat i tsinøz piu.

wun kām sumø nīt ez wø senø tlast im
šu liukt i mi feøs reit ād;
en e lips wø wait en ør īn wø dim
wen i džoind ør i t'sapil jād.

45

en šu sed tø me, "Ben, a fil feønt en il,
ða mèn gi mè ði ām, oud lad;"
en šu wisped sum wødz et i þink on stil,
fe ðe meød mè reit prād en dlad.

50

su(e) a elpt e wi keør ouø reøl en stail,
wol wø gat tev e geødin due(r),
ðen šu eld mè bi tand sitø e lor̄, lor̄ wail—
en a so(e) ør e·laiv nø mue(r).

55

wel, ðis wēld gets es koud en ez ād es stil,
 en et taimz a fil feen šez diēd,
 fe šed ād tē sleev et e lium en wil
 fer e moesil e onist briēd.

60

muē nē twenti jiē šuz bin diēd en guēn,
 bēd wierivē mi lot mē bī,
 wen tās ez oēl wišt en im left e·luēn,
 šu oles kumz bak tē mī.

av wišt et id teld e bi tgeədin due(r)
 ā dīp we mi luv en triu,
 fer e frenz, puē las, ðe we feu en puē(r)—
 bēd nuē mate(r), a þiōk še niu.

65

ā! if iver i get tē jond plees ebūn,
 wier i lew i mi āt tē bī,
 džust tē ier e wuns muē siō ðat oud sām tiun
 el bi evm eō itseln tē mī.

70

VIII.

TŠOET TAIMÈ(R).

it wə misti en frosti en dāk eż e buit,
en sə koud jəd e pitid e tuəd,
wen i ied tə mi þiñkin e lit litl fuit
pit-patin bə-int mə e truəd.

nā, et faiv er oef past, ev e koud wintə moən, 5
ad nuə þouts ev e kumreəd et oəl,
su(ə) a stuid wol ðə kom up e bit ev e bān,
laik e pegi-stik eərin e šoəl.

'olou, las,' a sed, eż a tapt er e tkrān,
'ðal bi duin for i trivər e tkiln; 10
wot ātə, je muñki, en wier ātə bān,'
sez šū, 'e šoet taimē tə tmiln.'

'if ðat meəstər e ðain z oni tšildə(r)' a sed,
'a sed laik em tə meətš et ði bak;
bəd, a ges, if təd leəd en āe lonər i bed 15
et treəd eđ bə'gin tə bi slak.'

'ai! meəste,' šu sed, 'av ied tguvnə swiər
et iz meəd nout bi t'reəd fe ðis eədž,
en iz oəsəz en karidžəz nips im sə beə
wol e ādli kən þoil tə gi weedž. 20

'ðen iz bout en i-steət, en iz bïldin e ās,
ee! en tkost ont nə moətl noəz jət;
if wə pinš wol wə kubədz wiənt peəstər e mās
i kən nobəd džust stand on is fīt.

'i sez ferinəz latli əz meəd ə gēt sprin, 25
 ən ɔe liv on tšopt kabidž ən seəm;
 su(ə) it uinz im, jə sī, tə šut bras laik ə kin,
 ən ɔen sel i tseəm meəkits wi ɔem.

'if wə duənt wēk fə litl, wi muənt wēk ət oəl, 30
 ən mi granfaðə sed jəstənīt
 if it wornt fə tšoet taiməz ət tsistm əd foəl,
 ən tpliušeə kum bak intə tstrīt.'

a liukt of tī end ət ɔat wiznd oud bān, 35
 ən a sed, 'it ə'piəz laik tə mī
 ət tfaktri ən tmanšn ən tmeən ə tkonsān
 əz upodn bi midžez laik ɔī.

iər a peətəd wi tbān, ən a kudnt bəd laf, 40
 ɔo(ə) a felt nuən sə mitš ət mi iəz,
 fər a þout tə miseln—its ə boni kum of
 if wə propt bi sitš pilez əz ɔiez.

IX.

NATERIN NAN.

nuə dāt jēl oəl əv iēd ə·bāt
tēpolə Belvēdiə(r),
ə stati þout bi sum tē bī
frē ivri feəlin tliə(r).

oəl reit ən streit i mak ən šap,
ə moud fē treeəs ə men : 5
ə dānreit, upreit, beəup tšap,
net mitš unlaike misen.

nā, ðoe jē no(ə) iz nout bēd stuən,
i liuks sē grand ən big, 10
ət litl dēst je pūl iz nuəz,
ə lug is twisted wig.

pratli, reit pratli ouə tfluə(r)
ə tip-ə-tuez jē woək,
ən od jē briəþ fē vari oə,
ən wispe wen jē toək. 15

ðiəz ðat ə·bāt im—bēd a noənt
net reitli ā tē seə t—
ət maks jē fil əz smoəl es þivz
ə'nent ə madžistreet. 20

jēv sīn ðat dolt ə muki tleə
ə tfeəs ə Pudsə Dueəz ;
toud madlin z woən it oəl iz laif,
ən fansid it ə nuəz.

jond props eż laik e peər e teñz
 e Saiksəz, jət, bi tmegz,
 wen i wə souber eż e džudž
 av ied im koel em legs.

su(ə) evm bi preəzd fə self konseət ;
 wiðāt it, a səd seə,
 wist eət wəsen wi oəl wə mīt
 fər ivər ən e deə.

wen weəstəz liuks et tmābl god,
 īgoi! ā waid ðe geəp,
 ən wundə witš ðe feəvə tmuəst—
 e bogəd ər ən eəp.

ən sum wi envi ən wi spait
 get fild tə ðat də·grī
 ðəd nok iz nuez of, if ðə dəst,
 e giv im e blak ī.

i sumā kests e lit e þinəz
 et fouk nuən wonts tə sī;
 ðez feu laiks telin wot ðə āə(r),
 e wot ðə out tə bī.

wa, wa, pə·fekšn nivə did
 tə Admz bānz bə·ler ;
 ən liuk et moətlz wen wə wil,
 wis find e sumət ren.

oud Adm gat sə mešt wi tfoəl
 et oəl e tiuən reəs
 grouz sadli āt e šap i tmaind,
 i tkeəkes, ən i tfeəs.

ðez nuən sə blind bəd ðəə kñ sī
 e fout i uðə men ;
 av sumtaimz met wi fouk et þout
 ðə soə wun i ðəsen.

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ən t̄best ə t̄saps l̄ find ȳəsen
 ȳt taimz i tfouti tlas ;
 av dubld neiv ə·fuə t̄e-deə
 ȳt t̄fui i ts̄im̄in dlas.

60

b̄ed twāst ə fouts ȳt aiv s̄in j̄et,
 i wumən ȳr i man,
 is twiəri, neəgin, neəjin t̄ēn
 ȳt pleəgd puə natərin Nan.

a went wun sumər aftənuin
 t̄e s̄i ə puər oud man.
 ȳn ādli ed i dākñd d'uə(r),
 wen twərit ȳus b̄ə·gan :

‘ee ! wa ! did ivə(r) ! wot ə triət
 t̄e s̄i ȳi faðəz sun ;
 kum forəd, lad, ȳn sit ȳe dān,
 ȳn al set tketl on.’

70

‘neə, neə,’ a sez, ‘am nuən ə ȳem
 ȳt koəlz ȳt t̄aim bi t̄'lok,
 ȳn bumps əm dān i tkoənə t̄səə(r),
 ȳn dluəz reit ād ȳt tdžok.’

75

ȳā nuənkeət, wi t̄e od ȳi tun ?
 il suin bi iər a þiŋk,
 suə, if t̄e l̄ sit ȳn lit ȳi paip,
 al fotš ə suəp ə driŋk.

80

‘oud las,’ sez ai, ‘ȳat ei i buən,
 ȳn reeðə lou i bif.’
 ‘ai, bān,’ sez ū, ‘ȳis jiər ə tū
 av ed ə diəl ə grif.

‘am nət ə wumən ȳt oft speiks,
 ə siŋz fouk duəfl̄ seŋz,
 b̄ed ai kñ tel mi maind t̄e ȳi,
 ȳa noəz wot þiŋz b̄e·lenz.

85

‘ðaz nuetist ai nuen liukt se stat,
 en ai kn triuli see,
 frē tlast bak end e tjiē te nā
 av net bin wil e dee.

90

‘en wot wi sikhnes, wot wi grif,
 am duin ða mee di'pend—
 its bin e wiéri muild en teu,
 bēd nā it gets niē tend.

95

‘av bout oel tsister et i ev
 e blak mērainē gān;
 fouks þioks am reeli of, bēd, lad,
 am þenkfl et im bān.

100

wi twēld, en ivriþin et s int,
 am krost te ðat dē·grī
 et moni e taim i d'ee av preed
 te lig mē dān en di.

‘wot aiv te tak frē tliest i tās
 ez muē nē fleš kēn biē(r);
 it iznt džust e taim bi tshons,
 bēd ivri de(e) i tjiē(r).

105

nuē livin soul etop e tieþ
 we traíd ez aiv bin traíd;
 ðez nuəbdi bēd ðe Loēd en mi
 et noez wot iv ed te baid.

110

frē twind i tstumēk, triumetizm,
 en tenin peənz i tgium,
 frē kofs en kouds en tspain i tbak,
 av sufēd mātēdium.

115

bēd nuəbdi pitiz mē e þioks
 am eəlin out et oel;
 tpuē sleev mēn tug en teu wi twāk
 wol ivə šū kēn kroēl.

120

'en Džoni z tmuəst unfilin briut
 et ivə weer e ied:
 i wodnt weg e and e fuit
 if ai wer oel bæd died.

'i tmidst e oel iv ed tə diu
 ðat ruəg wə nivə tman
 tə fotz e koil, e skāer e fleg,
 e weš e pot e pan.

'fouk sez āe Sal l suin bi wed,
 bæd tþouts ont tēnz mə sik ;
 ad reeðer iñ ər up bi tnek,
 e sī e bæríd wík.

'en if i þout e bān e main
 wə boen tə lied mai laif,
 a sudnt þiøk it wor e sin
 tə stik e wi mi naif.

'av ast āe Džoni twenti taimz
 tə briñ e swip tə d'uə(r) ;
 bæd nā e fuər il speik e·giən
 al sit i tās en smuə(r) :

'en ðen—guid greišəs, wot e wind
 kumz wiuwin þriu d'uə snek ;
 a felt it oel tlast wintə(r), laik
 e witl et mi nek.

'ðat siñk paip, tiu, gat stopt wi muk
 e·būn e fotnit sin,
 su(e) ivri āer i d'eə wi tslops
 am trešin āt en in.

'oe! wen i þiøk ā aiv bin tret,
 en ā i teu en straiv—
 tə tel ðe tonist triuþ, am kapt
 tə find miseln e·laiv.

125

130

135

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150

‘wen iz bin reokin āt e tnīt,
 et tmeəkit er et tfee(r),
 sitš þouts es kum intē mi ied
 ez liftēd up mi eə(r).’

155

‘av þout, “ai, lad, wen tā kumz uəm,
 ðal find mə uə bi tnek ;”
 en ðen av me bi þout e·giən
 et kuəd əd apm brek.’

160

‘er els av mutəd, “if it wornt
 sə dāk, en koud, en wet,
 ad guə tə tnavi e tə d'am
 en drānd miseln tə-nīt.”

‘its grīf, lad, nout et oəl bəd grīf,
 et weəsts mə deə bi deə ;
 suə Seətn temps mə, kos im weək,
 tə put miseln e·weə.’

165

toud tšap ied peət e wot še sed
 ez i kom tlompin in,
 en šatəd in e red feəst reədž,
 ‘od, rot it! od ði din.’

170

ðen Nan bə-gan tə froþ en fium,
 en fiz laik botld driŋk ;
 ‘wot, ðen, ðaz entəd tās e·giən,
 ða ofld liukin sliŋk !’

175

‘ða nivə kumz ðiəz duəz wiðin
 bəd ðā mən kēs en swie(r),
 en straiv tə briə mə tə mi greəv
 wi brīdin əriz iə(r).’

180

‘frə ði en ðain sin wed wə wo(r)
 av teən nu(ə) end e grīf,
 en nā ða stamps mə undə tfuit,
 ðā məðərin ruəg en þif.’

'ðā viln, gi mē wot i brout
 ðat de(ə) et wī wē wed,
 en nivē muē wi wun laik ði
 wil ai set fuit i bed.'

185

iē d'oudi liftēd tēv ər īn
 e jiēd e linin tšek,
 en sobd en ruēd en rokt əsen,
 əz if ər āt əd brek.

190

en ðen šu reēv reit up bi truits
 e anfl ev ər eə(r),
 en fitēd laik e dī in duk,
 en šutēd āt e t'šeə(r).

195

'aə! Džoni, run fē d'oktə(r), lad,
 a fil a kānt tel ā ;'
 sez Džoni, 'lit ði paip e·giēn
 šul kum e·bāt i-nā.'

200

bēd betēr ed it bīn fēr im
 if id niē stēd e peg;
 mai geētēz! wot e poēz i gat
 frē Nanz riumatik leg.

suin, vari suin, šu kom e·bāt
 en flūn̄ en teēr en reēv,
 i sitš e we(ə) es feu kēd diu
 wi wun fuit i ðē greev.

205

ðen at it went e tuñ e·giēn
 ðat minit šu gat iez,
 'ðā viln, ða, ða noēz ði weeż
 briñz on sitš gēdz eż ðiez.

210

'aə! if tēd straik mē stīf et wuns,
 e stab mē tē mi āt,
 a ðen kēd dī kontent, fē fouk
 wēd noē reit wot tē āt.

215

'unfilin briut! unfilin briut!
a niø we wil øn stroø;
ðez nobød wun þio tsiøz mæ nā—
a kan nøt last sø long. 220

'tø stand up før ø þio øt s reit
it iznt i mi neøtø(r);
ðez fouk øt noøz i oløs wo(r)
ø puø(r), soft, kwaiøt kriøtø(r).

'wun þio ai kio seeø, if tø-nit
mi laif sød end it liøs,
av duin mi diuti øn ða noøz
av oløs strivm fe piøs. 225

'a no(ø), a no(ø), øt im i tgeøt—
ðaz uðer uøts tø þreš,
suø, wen im duin fo(r), ða mæ wed
jond guid fe nouøt juø treš.' 230

ðen Nan püld sumøt øt ø d'roe'(r),
wait øz ø sumø tlåd,
sez ai tø Džoni, 'wot s ðat ðiø(r)?'
sez Džoni, 'its ø šrød. 235

'øn kofin kom tiu, bød a sweø(r)
a wodnt et i tås;
suø wen šøz miuld ø seuz øt ðat,
øs kwaiøt øz ø mæs.' 240

puø Nan liukt at mæ wi ø liuk
sø jondøli øn sad:
'ðal kum tø tbørin?' 'jøs,' a sed,
'a sal bi vari dlad.'

'ðen bid ði muðø(r), Džoni kraid,
'øn as ði uøkl Ben;
øn oøl ø preøz fe sudn diøþ
sl e mibest "eømen."'

NOTES.

The (·) denotes that the following syllable has the strong stress, thus **asem·ive** (I. 3), ·**aim** (I. 4). Before beginning the Specimens the reader is advised to read over §§ 249, 260, 341, 350 in the Grammar. In order to facilitate the reading of the Specimens, I have written **get up** instead of **ger up**, **wot iz it?** instead of **wor iz it?** etc. See § 290.

III.

Line 4, **fot for it.** 11, **jiə** (§ 337). 17, **on** forms like **we(ə)** see § 193. 22, **ðie** see § 354. 26, **tmitin** *class meeting, prayer meeting.* 34, **nuən** (§§ 357, 399). 37, **on** **wel** beside **wil** see § 399. 63, **sum en mad** (*lit. some and mad, a very common phrase*) *very angry.* 73, **sits en e** (§ 340). 80, **on** (see page 73 note). 89, **bizm** (*lit. besom*) *good-for-nothing.* 99, **āez** read **āz** *ours.* 100, **wi e tlate(r)** *and at the same time inflicted blows upon them.* 101, **þinz** here used contemptuously of Grace's children. 106, **mel ne mak** pleonastic for *meddle.* 107, **ðə** (see page 112). 109, **en oel** (§ 399). 118, **Džemeeke** *Jamaica rum.*

IV.

Line 2, **eeles ale-house, beer-house.** 3, **də** (§ 390). 5, **ont of it.** 11, **Ned e oud Bilz Ned** (*the son of old Bill.* 14, **tšet** (§ 381). 23, **seðe** (*lit. see thee*) *look!* 34, **dān-tsteez** *lit. down the stairs.* 38, **strak** (§ 363). 52, **Bili** (§ 339). 88, **must** (§ 392). 108, **let** (§ 381). 128, **it** (§ 351).

V.

Line 14, tweivin šeed the weaving shed. 25, te thou (§ 350). 46, tes thou hast. 56, wišt hush! 104, tentri end the end of the passage. 136, like(r) (lit. liquor) drink.

VI.

Line 8, muild en broild struggled hard. 25, snikt cut. 32, wudn en (lit. wooden one) coffin. 42, if se ednt e ed (lit. if she had not have had) if she had not had. This construction only occurs in subordinate sentences, and has probably arisen from contamination with such phrases as, šud or šed e dunt she would have done it; tladz ed e guen the boys would have gone. We generally say ad e lend jet if jed nobed e ast me I would have lent you it, if you had only (have) asked me. Cp. the end of §§ 389, 397. 48, we dān e wun fuit was down of one foot, i. e. one of her legs was longer than the other. 59, kut mi stiks make myself scarce. 86, e flī i mi ier-oil a box on the ears. 93, ðat, see § 399. 100, seez (§ 382). med (§ 392).

VII.

Line 53, stail is the lit. Engl. form, see § 315. The same is also the case with midžez (VIII. 36).

IX.

After line 200 the following four lines have been inadvertently omitted in our Specimen:—

sez ai, 'a nivə so(ə) e tšap
se iəzifi en fat;
ðal siueli len e elpin and
te lift er of e tplat.'



INDEX.

[The alphabetical order in the Index is :— **a, b, d, e, e, f, g, i, j, k, l, m, n, n, o, p, r, s, š, t, þ, ð, u, v, w, z, ž.**

The numbers after a word refer to the paragraphs in the Grammar. When no number occurs after a word it means that the word occurs only in the Specimens.]

a *I*, 350.
ā *how*, 171, 399.
abed *yes but*, 291.
abit *habit*, 194.
ād *hard*, 61.
Adkisn Atkinson, 267, 291.
adl *to earn*, 57, 257.
ādli, *hardly*, 399.
ādn *to harden*, 61, 247.
āe(r) *our*, 172, 351.
āe(r) *hour*, 236.
āe(r) *are*, 61.
afte(r) *after*, 57, 400.
ai *I*, 95, 350.
ai *yes*, 399.
aid *hide*, 175, 361.
aidl *idle*, 156.
aien *iron*, 157, 259.
aie(r) *to hire*, 176.
aim *hoarfrost*, 156, 258.
ain *hind*, 156, 268, 303.
ais *ice*, 156.
ais-šaklz *icicles*.
aiv *hive*, 175, 283.
ā-ive(r) *however*, 399.

aivi *ivy*, 156.
akoen *acorn*, 57.
aks *axe*, 57.
aks (as) *to ask*, 125, 312.
aktli *actually*, 194, 247.
al *I will*, 250.
āl *owl*, 171.
āl *to howl*, 235.
ali *aisle, alley*, 194.
alide *holiday*, 125, 243.
alz *fools*.
am *am*, 57.
am *ham*, 57.
ām *arm*, 61.
ām *harm*, 61.
ame(r) *hammer*, 57, 243.
amet *am not*, 272, 396.
āmive(r) *however*, 171, 399.
and *hand*, 57.
ānd *hound*, 115.
anfl *handful*, 299.
anl *handle*, 57, 247, 298.
āns *ounce*, 235, 337.
ansem *handsome*, 299.
anse(r) *answer*, 57, 251.

antm *anthem*, 57, 286.
anvil *anvil*, 57.
anz *hands*, 302, 310.
ap *to wrap up (with clothes)*, 57, 317.
āp *harp*, 61.
apl *apple*, 57, 247.
apm (*lit. happen*) *perhaps*, 270, 399.
apren *apron*, 196.
are *arrow*, 57, 243.
arend *notoriously bad*, 207.
arend *spider*, 194, 304.
as *ash, ashes*, 57, 312, 337.
as (aks) *to ask*, 125, 312.
ās *house*, 171, 310.
āsemive(r) *howsoever*, 399.
ask *dry, rough, harsh*, 312.
as-midin *ash-pit*, 57, 312.
at hat, 57.
āt heart, 74.
āt out, 171.
āt thou art, 61.
avek *havoc*, 194, 322.
ave(r)-meil *oat-meal*, 57.
āvis, *āvist harvest*, 61, 245, 292.
āz ours, 352.

bā *to bow*, 171, 315.
bad *bad*, 144, 343.
bad (*pret.*) *invited*, 57, 373.
bai *to buy*, 315, 382.
baid *to endure, put up with, wait, stop, remain*, 156, 361.
bait *to bite*, 156, 361.
bak *back*, 57.
bāk *bark*, 61, 312.
bāk *to bark*, 74.
bake *tobacco*, 246.
baked *backward*, 243.

bakedz *backwards*, 251.
bākm *collar of a horse*, 74, 315.
bak-stn *the iron plate on which oat cakes are baked*, 70.
baleks *testiculi*, 243.
bāli *barley*, 61, 245.
bām *barm*, 74.
ban (*pret.*) *bound*, 57, 301.
bān *child*, 61, 259, 280.
bān *barn*, 74.
bān *going*, 171, 303.
band *string, cord*, 57.
bāns *to bounce*, 115.
bānti *bounty*, 235.
bare *barrow*, 57, 243.
baril *barrel*, 194.
bas *door mat, hassock*, 57.
bastail *workhouse, union*, 234, 243.
basted *bastard*, 195, 243.
bāt about, *without*, 171, 242, 246, 289, 400.
bāp *bath*, 57, 306.
bed *bed*, 73.
bed-steid *bedstead*, 87.
beebe(r) *barber*, 203.
beed *to bathe*, 70, 308.
beedž *barge*, 203.
beego *bargain*, 203; 247, 271.
beek *to bake*, 70, 312.
beekes *bakehouse*, 243.
beekr *bacon*, 204, 247.
beel *bale*, 204.
beeli *bailiff*, 204, 245.
been *near, direct*, 84.
bee(r) *bare*, 70.
bee(r) (pret.) *bore*, 70, 369.
bees *bass*, 195.
beet *bait*, 84.
beet *to abate*, 246.

- beetē(r)** to barter, 203.
bef to cough, 73, 280.
beg bag, 59, 315.
beg to beg, 73.
beid bead, 87.
bek beck, 73, 280, 312.
bel bell, 73.
bele to bellow, 73, 315.
beles-cap a cap bordered or adorned with lace.
belesez bellows, 73, 338.
beli belly, 73, 245.
belt belt, 73.
bend to bend, 73, 381.
ben to throw, hit violently, 59, 280.
benk bank, bench, 59, 73, 312.
ben-up very good, excellent.
besk to bask, 60, 306, 310, 312.
best best, 73, 343.
besfl bashful, 197.
betē(r) better, 73, 343.
bezl to embezzle, 206, 246.
be by, 400.
bed but, 174, 291, 401.
bēd bird, 90, 261.
bēdn burden, 120, 306.
be-eev to behave, 70.
be-fue(r) before, 242, 400.
be-gan began, 57.
be-gin to begin, 89, 242, 315, 367.
be-gun begun, 111.
be-int behind, 305, 400.
bēk birch, 90, 259, 312.
be-kos because, 225, 401.
bēl to pick out small pieces of straw, etc. from flannel or cloth, 228.
bēl āt to draw or pour out (drink to or for any one), 120.
- be-lief** belief, 179.
be-liv to believe, 150.
bēn to burn, 74, 261, 382.
bere borough, 113.
beri berry, 81, 245, 315.
beri to bury, 120, 245, 258, 315.
be-said besides, 400.
be-twin between, 187, 400.
bēp birth, 120, 259.
bi by, 160, 400.
bi bee, 187.
bi to be, 187, 396.
bid to invite to a funeral, 89, 280, 300, 303.
bied beard, 68, 259.
biek beak, 231, 322.
biem beam, 178.
bien bean, 179.
bie(r) to bear, 75, 260, 369.
bie(r) beer, 188.
bies, biest beast, cow, 231, 292, 338, 381.
biet to beat, 179, 381.
bif beef, 232.
big big, large, 89, 315.
bi gou, bi goi a kind of oath.
bi gum a kind of oath.
bi-int, be-int behind, 89, 305.
bild to build, 119, 254, 381.
bin within, 89, 268, 400.
bīn been, 187, 396.
bi nā by this time, 399.
bind to bind, 89, 367.
bin a bin, 89, 273.
bit a bit, 89, 289.
bite(r) bitter, 89.
bi tmegs a kind of oath.
bitn bitten, 89.
bits bitch, 89, 312.
biu bough, 164, 315.

biuti *beauty*, 237.
 bizi *busy*, 117.
 bizm *bosom*, 79, 310.
 biznes *business*, 89, 310.
 blak *black*, 57.
 blast *blast*, 135.
 bleb *blister*, 280.
 bled *bled*, 148.
 bleed *blade*, 70.
 bleem *blame*, 204.
 bleen *blain*, *boil*, 268.
 bleet *to bleat*, 133.
 bleetin kriu *noisy children*.
 bleez *blaze*, *to blaze*, 70, 310.
 bleg *blackberry*, 59, 314.
 bleits *to bleach*, 138, 312.
 blemiš *blemish*, 327.
 blend *to blend*, 73.
 blenk *blank*, 197, 322.
 blenkit *blanket*, 197, 245,
 322.
 bles *to bless*, 148.
 bleðe(r) *bladder*, 134, 243,
 297.
 blid *to bleed*, 147, 381.
 blier-id *blear-eyed*, 300.
 blind *blind*, 89.
 blis *bliss*, 89.
 bliu *blew*, 190, 239.
 blium *bloom*, 164.
 bliuz (pl.) *delirium tremens*,
 239.
 blob *a bubble*, *bulb*, 100,
 254.
 bloe *to blow*, 123, 250, 377.
 blosm *blossom*, 169, 310.
 bluid *blood*, *to bleed*, 163,
 381.
 bluid ali, see § 346 note.
 blus *to blush*, 121.
 bluðe(r) *to cry*, *weep*, 111,
 280, 297.

bodi *body*, 110, 245, 315.
 bodm *bottom*, 100, 247, 264,
 286.
 boek *balk*, *beam*, 62, 312.
 boel *ball*, 198.
 boeld *bald*, 62, 254.
 boem *balm*, 198.
 boen *born*, 104, 259.
 boged *ghost*, 280.
 boil *bole of a tree*, 109.
 boil *to boil*, 216.
 boks *box*, 100.
 boni *nice*, *pretty*, 214, 245.
 bore *to borrow*, 100, 243,
 315.
 botni *Botany wool*.
 bou *bow*, 315.
 boud *bold*, 64.
 boul *bowl*, 103, 220.
 bouste(r) *bolster*, 103.
 bout *bolt*, 103.
 bout *bought*, 101, 318.
 brā *brow*, 171.
 braid *bride*, 175.
 braidl *bridle*, 156.
 brain *brine*, 175.
 brak (pret.) *broke*, 57, 369.
 brakn *a kind of fern*, 57.
 brān *brown*, 171.
 bran niu *quite new*, 57, 301.
 branš *branch*, 195, 327.
 bras *brass*, 57.
 brast (pret.) *burst*, 57, 367.
 brat *pinafore*, 57.
 braznt *brazen*, *impudent*,
 57.
 bred *bred*, 148.
 bree *to beat*, *pound*, 204.
 breed *to resemble*, *act like*
 another person, 84, 315.
 breen *brain*, 65, 315.
 breg *to brag*, 59, 315.

- breitš *a breach*, 87, 312.
 brek *to break*, 88, 258, 312,
 369.
 bren (pret.) *brought*, 59, 368.
 brest *breast*, 192.
 brid *to breed*, 147, 381.
 briēd *bread*, 179.
briēd-fleik *a hurdle on which oat-cakes are dried*, 87,
 312.
 briēdþ *breadth*, 137.
 briēp *breath*, 131.
 briēð *to breathe*, 131, 306.
 brig *bridge*, 117, 280, 315.
 brigz *a trivet*, 315, 338.
 brim *rim*, 117.
brim *to put the boar to the sow*, 89, 263.
 brimstn *brimstone*, 117, 247.
 briñ *to bring*, 89, 258, 273,
 367, 368.
 brit *bright*, 93, 261, 318.
 britš *breech*, 312.
 britšež *breeches*, 149.
 briu *to brew*, 190, 250, 382.
 briuk *brook*, 164, 312.
 brium *broom*, 164.
 broitš *to broach*, 219.
 brok *badger*.
 brokn *broken*, 100, 247, 271.
 broþ *broth*, 100, 338.
 brut *brought*, 167, 318.
 bruēd *broad*, 122.
 bruets *brooch*, 218.
 bruid *brood*, 163.
 bruslz *bristles*, 121, 287.
 brusn (pp.) *burst*, 287.
 brust *to burst*, 261, 367.
 bruðe'r) *brother*, 169.
 bued *board*, 104, 259.
 buekn *to belch, retch*, 105,
 271.
- buen *bone*, 122.
 buē(r) *boar*, 122.
 buet *boat*, 122.
 buēþ *both*, 122.
 buin *boon*, 163.
 buit *to boot*, 163.
 buit *boot*, 221.
 buið *booth*, 163, 306.
 buizm *bosom*, 163, 247.
 buk *buck*, 111.
 bük *book*, 164.
bük (**bükþ**) *bulk, size*, 112,
 256.
 bukit *bucket*, 226.
 bul *bull*, 111.
 buldž *to bulge*, 226.
 bulék *bullock*, 111, 243.
 bulit *bullet*, 227, 245.
 bum-beeli *bailiff*, 204.
 bun (pp.) *bound*, 111, 280,
 301.
 bün *above*, 283, 400.
 bunl *bundle*, 121.
busk, *to go about from place to place singing and playing for money*, 174, 312.
 busl *to bustle*, 111, 287.
 bušl *bushel*, 227.
 bute(r) *butter*, 111, 243.
 butn *button*, 226.
 butše(r) *butcher*, 227.
 buzed *butterfly*, 226, 243,
 291, 310.
- d *had*, 395.
 -d *would*, 256, 397.
 dāe(r) *to dare*, 61, 390.
 daft *foolish, silly, cowardly*,
 57.
 daik *dike, ditch*, 156, 312.
 daiv *to dive*, 175, 283, 295,
 361.

- dāk** *dark*, 74.
dākr *to enter*.
dālin *darling*, 189, 259.
dam *large pond of water*, 57.
damidž *damage*, 194, 245,
 328.
dān *to darn*, 61.
dān *down*, 171, 400.
dān-reit *downright*.
dāst *dust*, 171.
dāt *doubt*, 235.
dee *day*, 65, 315.
deel *dale*, 70.
deendže(r) *danger*, 204.
deenti *dainty*, 204.
deet *to dart*, 203.
deet *date*, 204.
deevi *affidavit*, 204, 246.
deezi *daisy*, 65.
deg *to sprinkle with water*,
 59, 315.
dein *dean*, 234.
delf *a stone quarry*, 73, 283.
delv *to delve*, 73, 283.
demek *potato disease*, 206,
 246.
demekt *diseased (of pota-
 toes)*, 206.
der (pret.) *reviled*, *re-
 proached*, 59, 367.
dep̄p *depth*, 192.
det *debt*, 206.
deu *dew*, 180, 250, 295.
de do, 398.
dēnsnt *durst not*, 287.
dēst *durst*, 113, 259, 390.
di do, 398.
dī *to die*, 79, 295.
dī *to dye*, 150, 315.
did *did*, 117.
didl *to cheat, deceive*, 117.
died *dead*, 179, 295.
- dief** *deaf*, 179.
diel *deal, to deal*, 137, 382.
die(r) *dear*, 188.
diep *death*, 179, 306.
dif-rnt *different*, 247.
dig *to dig*, 89, 315, 373.
dim *dim*, 89.
dīm *to deem*, 147.
din *din*, 117.
dine(r) *dinner*, 211.
dīn up *to reproach, revile*,
 76, 367, 368.
dip *to dip*, 117.
dīp *deep*, 187.
disiet *deceit*, 231, 234.
disiev *to deceive*, 231, 244.
distēb *to disturb*, 228.
diš *dish*, 89.
diđe(r) *to tremble, shiver
 with cold*, 89, 297.
diu *to do*, 164, 398.
diu *due*, 237.
dium *doom*, 164.
diuti *duty*, 237.
divæ(r) *to devour*, 236.
divl *devil*, 192.
dizai(e)r *desire*, 230.
dizi *dizzy*, 117, 245, 315.
dizml *dismal*, 211.
dlad *glad*, 57, 315.
dlaid *to glide*, 156, 361.
dlāmi *sad, downcast*, 171,
 315.
dlas *glass*, 57, 310, 315.
dlazn *to glaze*, 57, 310.
dlazne(r) *glazier*, 57.
dlee(r) *to stare hard*, 70.
dli *glee*, 187.
dliem *gleam*, 137.
dlite(r) *to glitter*, 89.
dlium *gloom*, 164, 315.
dlou *to glow*, 166, 250.

- dliue(r)** to stare, 165, 260, 315.
dliueri glory, 224.
dlumpi sulky, morose, 315.
dlutn glutton, 226.
dluv glove, 169.
doeb to daub, smear, 225.
Doed George, 329.
doen dawn, to dawn, 63, 315.
doen down, feathers, 173.
dof to undress, 100, 295.
dog dog, 100, 315.
doi joy, darling, a pet word applied to children, 329.
doit to dote, 219.
dokn a dock, 100, 247.
dolep lump of dirt, 278.
dolt lump of dirt, 100.
don to dress, 100, 268, 295.
dons dance, 200.
doudi a scolding, irritable woman.
doute(r) daughter, 101, 318.
draft draught, draft, 57, 319.
drai dry, 175, 315.
draip to drip, 175, 278.
draiv to drive, 156, 283, 361.
drānd to drown, 115, 304.
drāzi drowsy, 171.
dreęg to drawl, 70, 315.
dreęk drake, 70, 312.
dreet to drawl, 295.
dreg to drug, 59, 315.
dregn dragon, 197.
dregz dregs, 73, 315.
drenš to drench, 73, 277, 312.
drenk drank, 59.
dri dreary, gloomy, tedious, 150, 315.
dried to dread, 131.
- driem** dream, 179, 382.
drieri dreary, 188.
drift drift, 89.
drink to drink, 89, 273, 312, 367.
driu drew, 164, 315.
drivm driven, 89.
droę to draw, 63, 315, 375.
drop drop, 100.
druen drone, 122.
druev (noun) drove, 122.
druft drought, 174, 315.
drukn drunk, drunken, 111, 247, 368.
dub a small pool of water, 111.
dubl double, 226, 348.
dudz clothes.
due doe, 122.
Dued Joe, 329.
duef dough, 122, 315.
duefi cowardly, 122, 315.
duel dole, 122.
due(r) door, 113.
Duez, Duezi Joshua, 329.
duin done, 163, 398.
dul dull, 107.
dum dumb, 111.
dun to urge for payment, 111.
dun done, 398.
dun dung, 111.
duv dove, 174, 283.
duz dost, does, 169, 310.
duzn dozen, 226.
dwäf dwarf, 74, 250, 315.
dwinł to dwindle, 160, 250, 266, 298.
džais joist, 229, 292, 310, 328.
dželes jealous, 206, 243, 328.
dželi jelly, 206, 328.

- džen-rl *general*, 247.
džēni *journey*, 228.
džoem *the side post of a door or chimney piece*, 225, 328.
džoenes *jaundice*, 225, 243, 328.
džogl *to shake*, 100.
džoi *joy*, 216.
džoint *joint*, 216, 328.
dšok *food*.
džoli *jolly*, 214.
džosl *to jostle*, 214.
džoul *to knock, strike*, 254, 328.
džudž *judge*, 226.
džust *just*, 226.
- e *have*, 283, 395.
eb *ebb*, 73.
ed *had*, 60, 395.
edikéet *to educate*, 242.
edž *edge*, 73.
edž *hedge*, 73.
ee *hay*, 153.
eobl *able*, 204.
eedž *age*, 204, 328.
eeg *the berry of the hawthorn*, 70, 315.
eegifai *to argue, dispute*, 326.
eek(r) *acre*, 70, 337.
eel *ale*, 70.
eel *hail*, 65, 315.
eem *to aim, intend*, 204.
eenšn *ancient*, 204, 247, 269, 293, 327.
ee(r) *hair*, 133.
ee(r) *hare*, 70.
eet *art, skill*, 203.
eet *to hate*, 70.
efe(r) *heifer*, 186, 318.
eft *haft*, 73, 283, 317.
eg *to urge on, incite*, 73, 315.
- eg *egg*, 73, 315.
egrivéet *to aggravate*, 326.
ei *high*, 182, 318.
eit *to eat*, 87, 372.
eit *eight*, 67, 318, 344.
eit' *eighth*, 67, 344.
eit *height*, 153, 318.
eiti *eighty*, 344.
eitin *eighteen*, 344.
eitint *eighteenth*, 344.
eitit *eightieth*, 344.
el *hell*, 73.
elde(r)-tri *elder*, 73.
elm *elm*, 73.
elp *to help*, 73, 278, 383.
els *else*, 73, 357.
elte(r) *halter*, 60, 283.
em *hem*, 73.
emti *empty*, 143, 245, 279.
en *hen*, 73.
end *end*, 73.
en (w. verb) *to hang*, 59, 382.
en (pret.) *hung*, 59, 367.
enk *hank*, 59, 312.
enke(r) *anchor*, 59.
enkl *ankle*, 59.
ement (*lit. hangment*), used in the phrase : wot ðe em-
ment ? *what the duce?* See page 112.
esked *newt, eft*, 60, 312.
esp *hasp*, 73.
espin *aspin*, 60.
eš *ash-tree*, 59, 312.
etn *eaten*, 73.
ets *to hatch*, 60, 312.
eu *eve*, 85, 250.
eu *to hew*, 180, 250, 382.
eu *yew*, 190, 250.
ev *have*, 60, 283, 395.
evi *heavy*, 73, 245, 315.
evm *even*, 270.

evm *heaven*, 73, 247, 283.
ez *hast, has*, 60, 283.

e a, an, 128, 340.
e on, 272, 400.
e of, 283, 400.
e he, 350.
e have, 283, 395.
e-bāt *about, without*, 171, 242, 400.
e-blīdž *to oblige*, 229.
e-būn *above*, 112, 242, 283, 400.
ēd *had*, 395.
ēd *would*, 397.
ēd *herd*, 90.
ēdl *hurdle*, 120.
ēd-vais *advice*, 229.
ēd-vaiz *to advise*, 229.
e-fled *afraid* 131, 242.
e-fued *to afford*, 104, 242, 306.
e-fue(r) *before*, 104, 242, 400.
e-geet *in action, at work*, 70, 242.
e-gien *again, against*, 179, 242, 400.
e-grī *to agree*, 232, 242.
e-guē *ago*, 122, 242.
e-kānt *account*, 235.
e-kin *akin*, 117, 242, 312.
e-kos *because*, 225, 242.
e-kuedinlái *accordingly*, 242, 399.
el *will*, 397.
e-lā *to allow*, 235.
e-laiv *alive*, 156, 242.
e-ler *e along of, on account of*, 400.
(e)levm *eleven*, 81, 344.
(e)levnt *eleventh*, 344.
e-luēn *alone*, 122, 242.

em=m *them*, 264, 350.
e-mānt *amount*, 235.
e-men *among*, 59, 242, 400.
en an, 128.
en one, 345.
en and, 301, 401.
e-nent *anent, opposite*, 73, 242, 283, 400.
e-noi *to annoy*, 216, 242.
e-plai *to apply*, 229, 242.
e(r) or, 128, 401.
ē(r) her, 91, 350, 351.
eri *row, disturbance, noise*, 113, 245.
e-said *besides*, 400.
e-sem *to assemble*, 206, 242, 282.
e-sen, -sel, -seln *herself*, 353.
e-stied *instead*, 82, 242, 267, 400.
et (rel. pr. and conj.) *that*, 356, 401.
ēt *to hurt*, 228, 381.
e top e (lit. *on top of*) *upon*.
ev have, 283, 395.
ev of, 400.
e-wee *away*, 84, 242.
ez us, 310, 350.
ez as, 310.
ēz hers, 352.
fādin *farthing*, 189, 245, 276, 306.
fadm *fathom*, 57, 247, 306.
fāe(r) far, 74.
faiə(r) fire, 176.
fail file, 156.
fain fine, 229.
faiv five, 156, 283, 344.
Fakle Thackley, 306.
fakt (pl. **faks**) *fact*, 194, 322.
fāl foul, *ugly*, 171.

- fal** *fowl*, 114, 315.
fale *fallow*, 57, 243.
fan *fan*, 57.
fan (pret.) *found*, 57, 301.
fan *fern*, 61.
fasn *to fasten, conclude a bargain by paying earnest money*, 57, 247, 287, 310.
fat *fat*, 144, 289.
fat *pedere*, 74.
faðe(r) *father*, 71, 243, 283, 297.
fed *fed*, 148.
feed *to fade*, 204.
feek *trick, deception*, 127.
feel *to fail*, 204.
feen *fain, glad*, 65, 315.
feent *to faint*, 204.
fee(r) *fair*, 65, 315.
fee(r) *to fare*, 70.
fees *face*, 204.
feeþ *faith*, 204.
feeve(r) *to favour, resemble in appearance or manners*, 204.
feeve(r) *fever*, 84.
feit *to fight*, 86, 289, 318, 367.
fel *to fell*, 73.
fel (pret.) *fell*, 192.
felt (noun) *felt*, 73.
felt (pret.) *felt*, 148.
felte(r) *to entangle*.
fend *to provide for oneself*, 206.
fent *remnant of a piece of cloth*, 206.
feñ *fashion*, 197, 247, 269, 327.
fest *fast, firm*, 60.
feðe(r) *feather*, 73, 306.
feu *few*, 180, 250, 283, 357.
- fezn** *pheasant*, 206, 269, 293, 310.
fed *third*, 306.
fe-getn (pp.) *forgot*, 242.
feniš *to furnish*, 228.
feneite(r) *furniture*, 228, 243
288.
fe(r) *for*, 400.
fere *furrow*, 113, 243, 258, 318.
feri *first*, 346.
ferin *foreign*, 224, 245.
ferinez *foreigners*.
fe-sak *to forsake*, 376.
fe-seen *forsaken*, 312.
fest *first*, 120, 309, 344.
fid *to feed*, 147, 381.
fidl *fiddle*, 89, 296.
fielb *feeble*, 231.
fiel(r) *fear*, 131.
fies *fierce*, 233.
fiest *feast*, 231.
flet *feat*, 231.
flete(r) *feature*, 231, 288.
fift *fifth*, 160, 289, 309, 344.
fifti *fifty*, 160, 344.
fiftin *fifteen*, 344.
fiftint *fifteenth*, 344.
fiftit *fiftieth*, 344.
fig-wet *figwort*, 120, 243.
filk *fickle*, 89, 312.
fil *to fill*, 117.
fil *to feel*, 147, 382.
field *field*, 78, 254.
fileþ *to beat, flog*, 278.
film *film*, 89, 264.
filþ *filth*, 177.
fin *fin*, 89.
find *to find*, 89, 300, 367, 368.
find *fiend*, 187.
finiš *to finish*, 211, 327.

fine(r) finger, 89, 273.
flink to think, 306.
flipms fivepence, 160, 247,
 270.
flis fish, 89, 312, 337.
fit ready, prepared, 89.
fit feet, 147.
file(r) to kick the feet about.
fluil fuel, 237.
flute(r) future, 237, 243, 253,
 288.
flæo(r) flower, flour, 236.
flaks flax, 57.
flände(r) a small flat fish.
flask flask, 57.
flat flat, 57.
flee to frighten, 283.
flee to skin, 183.
fleek flake, 70, 312.
fleem flame, 204.
fleer up to get into a rage.
fleg flag, 59.
flew (pret.) threw, 59, 367.
fles flesh, 143, 312.
fli to fly, 187, 315.
fli fly, 187, 315.
fiem phlegm, 206.
file(r) to laugh or sneer at,
 98.
fig to fledge, 117, 315.
fiik fitch of bacon, 89, 254,
 312.
fileke(r) to flicker, 89, 312.
flint flint, 89.
fin to fling, throw, 76, 367,
 368.
flis fleece, 187.
flit to remove, 117.
flit flight, 118, 318.
flu flue, 239.
flog to flog, 315.
flok flock, 100, 312.

flop to fall suddenly; **flop**
 ouē tied to pull the bed-
 clothes over one's head.
flou to flow, 166, 250.
floun flown, 102, 315.
flue(r) floor, 165.
fluet to float, 105.
fluid flood, 163.
flumeks to confound, cheat,
 283.
flute(r) to flutter, 107.
foefit to forfeit, 223.
foek fork, 104, 312.
foel to fall, 62, 254, 379.
foel a veil, 62.
foem form, 223.
foe-nuin drinkin luncheon.
foetn fortune, 223, 247, 288.
fog aftergrass, 100, 315.
foil foal, 109, 283.
foisti fusty, 226.
foks fox, 100.
foks-dluv foxglove, 107.
fole to follow, 100, 243, 315.
fols false; in reference to a
 child implying that it is
 shreud and witty beyond
 its years, 58, 225.
fond fond, 100.
fo(r) for, 400.
fored forward, 243, 251.
forediš rather forward, 243.
foste(r) foster, 169.
foti forty, 192, 344.
fotit fortieth, 344.
fotn (pp.) fought, 100, 101,
 247.
fotnit fortnight, 93, 192, 245.
fots to fetch, 80, 312.
foðe(r) fodder, 169, 297.
foud fold, 64, 238.
foue(r) four, 190, 344.

fouet *fourth*, 190, 309, 344.
fouetin *fourteen*, 190, 344.
fouetint *fourteenth*, 344.
fouk *folk*, 103, 283.
fout *fault*, 199, 256, 283.
frai *to fry*, 229.
fraide *Friday*, 156.
frān *to frown*, 235.
frats *to quarrel*.
fre *from*, 400.
freem *to make a start or beginning*, 70, 283.
frend *friend*, 192.
frenz *friends*, 302.
fres̄ *fresh*, 73, 312.
fre *from*, 400.
frī *free*, 187.
friet *to fret, mourn over*, 82, 381.
frig *coire*, 315.
frit *fright*, 118, 261, 318.
friut *fruit*, 239.
friz *to freeze*, 187, 365, 366.
froed *fraud*, 225.
frog *frog*, 100, 315.
frost *frost*, 100.
frop *froth, to foam*, 100, 306.
frozn *frozen*, 100, 247, 269, 310.
frunt *front*, 226.
fudl *to confuse*, 283.
fuedž *to forge*, 223, 328.
fuem *foam*, 122.
fue(r) *before*, 400.
fues *force*, 223.
fuid *food*, 163.
fuil *foo!*, 221.
fuit *(pl. fit) foot*, 163, 336, 337.
ful *full*, 111.
fulle(r) *fuller*, 111.
fuml *to fumble*, 282.

fun (pp.) *found*, 111, 301.
fus *fuss*, 174.
fuzi *soft, spongy*, 283, 310.

ga *gave*, 283.
gab *impudence*, 57, 280, 315.
gad *to gossip*, 57.
gāl *the matter which gathers in the corner of the eye*, 326.
galek *lefthand*, 194, 248, 326.
galep *to gallop*, 194, 243.
gales *gallows*, 57, 315.
galesez *braces*, 254, 328.
galm *gallon*, 194, 337.
gam *game, to gamble*, 57, 263.
gami *lame*, 263.
gān *gown*, 235.
gane(r) *gander*, 57, 243, 298, 315.
garit *garret*, 194, 326.
gat (pret.) *got*, 57.
gāt *gout*, 235.
gavlek *crowbar*, 71, 315.
gee *gay*, 204.
geed *guard*, 203.
geedn *garden*, 203.
geen *gain*, 315.
geen *near, direct*, 84, 315.
geep *to gape*, 70, 315.
geet *gate*, 70, 315.
geete(r) *garter*, 203, 326.
geg *to gag*, 59, 315.
gen *gang*, 59.
gen-wee *thoroughfare, passage*, 59.
ges *to guess*, 206.
gest *guest*, 315.
get *to get*, 88, 315, 372.
getn (pp.) *got*, 73, 286.
geðe(r) *to gather*, 60, 243, 297.
gezlin *gosling*, 148, 245, 276.
gēd *fit, bout*.

- gēdl** *girdle*, 120.
gēn *to grin*, 74, 261.
gēs *grass*, 69, 261.
gēsl *gristle*, 90, 261, 286, 315.
gēt *great*, 185, 261, 289.
gēts *lit. greats*, 177.
gēp *girth*, 306.
gi *give*, 283.
gidi *giddy*, 89.
gien *against*, 400.
gie(r) *gear*, 68.
gift *gift*, 89, 283.
gild *to gild*, 119.
gilt *a young female pig*, 89, 315.
gimlit *gimlet*, 211, 243.
gīn *given*, 79, 283.
ginl *a long narrow uncovered passage*, 247.
gīs *geese*, 147, 310.
gium *gum*, 164.
giv, gi *to give*, 77, 315, 372.
gizn *to choke*, 211, 326.
gizn *gizzard*, 211.
God *God*, 100.
goeki *left-handed*, 198.
goel *gall*, 62.
goem *heed, care, attention*, 184.
goemles *silly, stupid*, 184.
goit *channel, mill-stream*, 109, 289, 315.
gol *goal*, 217, 326.
gosep *gossip*, 91.
gospl *gospel*, 100.
goud *gold*, 103, 315.
graim *soot (on the kettle)*, 156.
graip *to gripe*, 156.
gran-faðe(r), *gram-faðe(r) grandfather*, 194, 299.
grant *to grant*, 195, 326.
gree *gray*, 133, 315.
- greenz** (pl.) *malt which has been used in brewing beer*, 204, 338.
grees *grace*, 204.
greet *grate*, 204.
greev *grave*, 70, 283.
greez *to graze*, 70, 310.
grīdi *greedy*, 130.
gries *grease*, 231.
grif *grief*, 232.
grīn *green*, 147, 315.
grind *to grind*, 89.
grip *grip*, 89.
grit *to greet*, 147.
griu *grew*, 190.
griuil *gruel*, 239.
grou *to grow*, 166, 250, 378.
gruen *to groan*, 122.
gruep *to grope*, 122.
gruev *grove*, 122.
gruin *snout of a pig*, 221, 268.
gruml *to grumble*, 226, 247.
grund *to grind*, 381.
grund *ground*, 111, 300, 315.
grun-sil *groundsel*, 89, 111, 251, 299.
grunt *to grunt, grumble, find fault*, 111.
grunz (pl.) *sediment*, 111, 302, 338.
gue *to go*, 122, 382.
gued *goad*, 122.
guen *gone*, 122.
gue(r) *gore*, 122.
guest *ghost*, 122.
guet *goat*, 122, 315.
guid *good*, 163, 315, 343.
guis (pl. **gīs**) *goose*, 163, 336.
gulit *gullet, channel for water*, 226, 245.
gust *gust*, 111.
gute(r) *gutter*, 226.

- guts** entrails, *belly*, 111.
guzl to swallow greedily, 226.
- i** *I*, 350.
i in, 89, 272, 400.
i he, 155, 350.
i (pl. *in*) *eye*, 181, 315, 334.
id to *hide*, 177.
id I *would*, 250.
id heed, 147.
idn (pp.) *hid*, 177.
i-end corner of the eye.
iēb *herb*, 207.
iēd *head*, 179, 283.
iēd *heard*, 151.
iēgē(r) *eager*, 231.
iēgl *eagle*, 231.
iēkwł *equal*, 231.
iēl to *heal*, 137.
iēl *eel*, 131.
iēlp *health*, 137, 306.
iēnis, *iēnist* *earnest*, 74, 245.
iēp *heap*, 179.
iē(r) *ear*, 179.
iē(r) to *hear*, 151, 382.
iē(r) *here*, 154, 354, 399.
iērin *herring*, 68.
iērnd *errand*, 131.
iēst *east*, 179.
iēstē(r) *Easter*, 179.
iēt *heat*, 137.
iēp *earth*, 74.
iēðn *heathen*, 137.
iē-wig *earwig*, 315.
iez *ease*, 231.
iezinz the eaves of a building, 276.
if if, 89, 401.
ig mood, temper, 117, 315.
igoi, an exclamation of surprise or wonder.
ik to *hitch*, 89, 312.
- il** *hill*, 117.
il ill, 89, 343.
il heel, 147.
ilt hilt, 89.
im him, 89, 350.
imin evening, 130, 270, 276, 283.
in in, 89, 400.
inā presently, 399.
inde(r) (occ. *indē(r)*) to *hinder*, 89, 296.
indžn *engine*, 209, 247, 328.
indžói to *enjoy*, 209, 244, 328.
inif (sing.), *enough*, 164, 245, 315, 357.
iniu (pl.) *enough*; 164, 245, 315, 357.
inš *inch*, 117, 337.
inte, intēv, intul *into*, 400.
inž *hinge*, 76, 315.
in to *hang*, 76, 273, 367, 368.
ingeedž to *engage*, 204, 209, 244.
ink *ink*, 209, 322.
ink *think*, 306.
inliš *English*, 76, 273.
inlnd *England*, 76, 247.
ip *hip*, 117.
ipin a cloth placed round the hips of children, 117, 245.
is his, 351.
i(s)sen, i(s)səl, i(s)səln *himself*, 353.
it to hit, 89, 373.
it it, 89, 289, 350.
it its, 351.
i tgeet in the way.
its its, 352.
itsen, itsel, itseln *itself*, 353.
iðe(r) *hither*, 89, 297, 399.
iuk *hook*, 164, 312.

iuneti *unity*, 237, 253.
 iuniēn *union*, 237.
 ius *use*, 237, 253.
 iusfl *useful*, 237.
 iusles *useless*, 237.
 iuz *to use*, 237, 310.
 ive(r) *ever*, 145, 283, 399.
 ivri *every*, 145, 357.
 iz *his*, 89, 351, 352.
 iz *is*, 89, 310.
 iz *he has, he is*, 310.

 jād *yard*, 61, 315.
 jāe(r) *your*, 190, 350.
 jān *yarn*, 61, 315.
 jare *yarrow*, 57, 243, 250.
 jāz, *yours*, 352.
 jel *yell*, 73, 315.
 jelp *yelp*, 73, 315.
 je *ye, you*, 252, 350.
 je(r) *your*, 351.
 jes *yes*, 91, 399.
 jesen, jesel, jeseln *yourself, yourselves*, 353.
 jesenz *yourselves*, 353.
 jest *yeast*, 81, 315.
 jestēde *yesterday*, 81, 243, 315, 399.
 jestēnīt *last night*, 399.
 jet *yet*, 81, 399.
 ji ye, *you*, 155, 252, 350.
 jied (3 feet) *yard*, 74, 337.
 jien *to yearn*, 74.
 jie(r) *year*, 131, 252, 337.
 jild *to yield*, 78, 315.
 jiuþ *youth*, 190.
 joen *to yawn*, 80, 315.
 jole *yellow*, 80, 243, 254, 315.
 jon, jond *yon*, 80, 252, 354.
 jondeli *vacant, beside oneself*.
 jondē(r) *yonder*, 399.

juek *yolk*, 83, 105, 252, 315.
 jun *young*, 111, 252.

 kā *cow*, 171, 312.
 kāe(r) dān *to bend down, sit down*, 172.
 kaf *chaff*, 57, 283, 312.
 kaind *kind*, 312.
 kait *kite*, 175, 312.
 kākume(r) *cucumber*, 237, 263, 282.
 kal *to gossip*, 57, 312.
 kāl *cowl, to frown*, 114, 254, 315.
 kan *can*, 57.
 kan (verb) *can*, 57, 389.
 kani *knowing, skilful, nimble*, 57, 245.
 kanl *candle*, 57, 247, 266, 298, 312.
 kānsl *to counsel*, 235.
 kānt *to count*, 235.
 kap *cap*, 57, 194.
 kap *to surprise*.
 kapil *a piece of leather sewn over a hole in a boot or shoe*, 194.
 karit *carrot*, 194, 245.
 kasl *castle*, 57, 286.
 kā-slip *couslip*, 117.
 kat *cat*, 57.
 kāt *cart*, 61, 312.
 katš *to catch*, 383.
 kātš *couch*, 235.
 kāv *to carve*, 74, 283, 312.
 keed *card*, 203, 322.
 keedž *cage*, 204.
 keek *bread of any kind*, 70, 312.
 keekes *body, carcase*, 203, 322.
 kēe(r) care, 70, 312.

- kees** case, 204, 322.
kei key, 139, 312, 315.
keišn (lit. occasion) need, necessity, 322.
kek hemlock, 312.
kemp short coarse white hairs in wool, 73, 312.
kenke(r) to rust, corrode, 59, 197, 243.
kep to catch (a ball), 278, 312.
kept kept, 148.
kest to cast, 60, 312, 381.
ketl kettle, 73, 247, 312.
ked could, 389.
kē-gēt kirkgate, 90, 312, 313.
ken (verb) can, 389.
kēn currant, 228, 259, 292.
kēnl kernel, 120, 312.
kēs to curse, 113, 310, 312.
kēsmes Christmas, 161, 243, 261, 312.
kēsn to christen, 161, 261, 310.
kid kid, 89.
kil to kill, 77, 250, 312.
kil to cool, 147, 312.
kiln kiln, 117, 312.
kin keen, 147, 312.
kindm kingdom, 264, 273 note, 312.
kinl to bring forth (of rabbits), 117.
kinlin firewood, 117, 298.
kip king, 117.
kirk to cough (of whooping cough), 89.
kin-kof whooping cough, 89, 312, 313.
kip to keep, 147, 312.
kist chest, box, 89, 310.
kit a pail, 89, 312.
- kitl** to tickle, 89, 257, 312.
kitl to bring forth kittens, 312.
kitlin kitten.
kitšn kitchen, 117, 312.
kiue(r) cure, 238.
kn weak form of **kan** can, 271, 359.
kob-web cob, 100.
kod cod, 100.
koef calf, 62, 312.
koef calf (of the leg), 62.
koel to call, 62, 312.
koen corn, 104, 312.
koene(r) corner, 223.
koese causeway, 225, 243, 322.
kof cough, 100, 319.
koil coal, 109, 254.
koiles coalhouse, 243.
koit quoit, coit, 216.
koit coat, 219, 312.
kok cock, 100, 312.
kokl cockle, 100, 312.
kolep slice of bacon, 100, 243.
kole(r) collar, 214.
kom came, 169.
konsān concern, 207.
konseēt conceit, 234.
konsiðe(r) to consider, 211, 297.
konträiv to contrive, 229, 361, 364.
kontréeri contrary, 204 note, 322.
kope(r) copper, 100.
kos because, 225, 242, 246, 401.
kost to cost, 381.
kot staples of wool tightly entangled together, 289.

- kotn** cotton, 214.
koud cold, 64, 312.
kouk coke, cinder, 103, 312.
koul to rake, 220, 322.
kout colt, 103, 312.
krab crab, 57.
krabd angry, 57.
krabi ill-tempered, 57.
krād crowd, 171.
kraft craft, 57.
krai cry, 229.
Kraist Christ, 156.
krak to crack, 57.
krakit cricket (*game*), 213.
kram to cram, press close together, 57.
kramp cramp, 57.
krān crown, crown of the head, 235.
kraps the renderings of lard, 278, 312.
kredl cradle, 60, 247.
kreev to crave, 70, 312.
krenk crank, 59.
kres cress, 73.
kriete(r) creature, 288.
krinž to cringe, 76, 312, 315.
krip to creep, 187, 383.
kripl cripple, 117.
krisp crisp, 89.
kriu crew, 190.
kriuk crook, 164, 312.
kroe to crow, 123, 377.
kroe crow, 123, 312.
kroel to crawl, 63, 283.
kroft a small field, 100.
krop crop, 100.
kros across, 246.
kros cross, 100.
krudl to curdle, 111.
krudz curds, 111, 338.
- kruek** to croak, 122.
kruidl to shrink or cower with cold, fear, or pain, 163.
krum crumb, 111, 263.
krumpl to crumple, 111.
krust crust, 226.
kruš to crush, 226.
kruts crutch, 121, 312.
kubed cupboard, 243, 279, 280, 312.
kud cud, 97, 250, 312.
kud could, 174, 389.
kudl to embrace, 111, 247.
kued cord, 223.
kuediroi corduroy.
kuem comb, 66, 281, 312.
kuets coach, 218.
kuev cove, 103, 283.
kuf (kuft) cuff, 111, 283.
kuil cool, 163.
kük cook, 164, 312.
kule(r) colour, 226.
kum to come, 111, 312, 370.
kumfet comfort, 226.
kumpni company, 226, 247.
kunin cunning, 111, 245.
kuntri country, 226.
kup cup, 111.
kupl couple, 226.
kus kiss, to kiss, 107, 310, 383.
kusted custard, 226, 243.
kustm custom, 226, 247.
kut to cut, 381.
kuve(r) to cover, 226.
kuzin, **kuzn** cousin, 226.
kwaiet quiet, 230, 322.
kwaleti quality, 202, 250, 322.
kwari stone-quarry, 202, 250, 322.

- kweet quart**, 203, 250, 259, 322, 337.
kweete(r) quarter, 203, 347.
kwīn queen, 147.
- 1 will**, 397.
lā to allow, 235.
lad lad, 57.
lād loud, 171.
laf to laugh, 57, 319.
lafte(r) laughter, 57, 319.
laif life, 156.
laik like, 156.
laim lime, 156.
lain line, 156.
lais lice, 175.
lam lamb, 57, 66, 281.
lamp lamp, 194.
land land, 57.
lanloed landlord, 299.
lāns an allowance of refreshment or money, 235, 246.
lap lap, lappet, 57.
lap to wrap up, 57, 254.
laps a kind of woollen waste made in spinning, 338.
lari last, 346.
las lass, girl, 57.
läs (pl. lais) louse, 171, 310, 336.
last last, latest, 57, 343.
lat late, 57, 254, 289, 343.
lat lath, 57, 289.
late(r) latter, later, 57, 343.
latist latest, 343.
latš latch, 312.
laðe(r) ladder, 144, 297.
laðe(r) lather, foam, froth, 71, 186, 306.
lavrek lark, 125, 243, 312.
lee to lay, 84, 315, 382.
- leed laid**, 84, 315.
leedi lady, 141, 245, 283.
leedl ladle, 70.
leek to play, 127, 312.
leelēk lilac, 229, 243, 322.
leem lame, 70.
leen lain, 84, 315.
leerem alarum, 195.
lees lace, 204.
leed barn, 70, 306.
leev barn, 306.
left (pret. and pp.) left, 143.
leg leg, 73, 315.
lein to lean, 139, 382.
leitš leech, 132, 312.
lek to leak, 88, 312.
lek leek, 186.
len to lend, 143, 268, 303, 382.
lenit linnet, 99, 212, 245.
lent, lend (pret. and pp.) lent, 143.
lenþ length, 73, 275.
len (lon) long, 59.
len to long for, 59.
lenki tall and thin.
len-setl a long bench with a high back, 59.
lenwidž language, 197, 328.
les less, 143, 343.
leš to comb the hair of the head, 59.
let to let, 134, 381.
let (pret.) let, 154.
lete(r) letter, 206.
letis lettuce, 206, 245.
leðe(r) leather, 73, 306.
levm eleven, 246.
li to tell a lie, 187, 315.
lid lid, 89.
lied lead, 179.
lied to lead, 137, 381.

liede(r) tendon, 137.
lief leaf, 179.
lien lean, 137.
lien to learn, 74, 382.
liest least, 137, 343.
liev to leave, 137, 382.
lis soon, 187.
lift to lift, 117.
lig to lie down, 89, 254, 315, 382.
lik to lick, 89, 312.
lim limb, 89.
limit limit, 211.
linin linen, 160.
lints lentils, 209.
lis heather, 117, 273.
line(r) to linger, 76.
lip lip, 89.
lisn listen, 117, 287.
list list, 211.
list to enlist, 211, 246.
lit light, levis, 93.
lit light, to light, 187, 381.
litl little, 177, 343.
litnin lightning, 150.
lits lit. littles, 177.
lits the lungs of animals, 93, 318, 338.
liuk to look, 164, 312.
lium loom, 164, 254.
liv to live, 89, 283.
live(r) to deliver, 211, 246.
live(r) liver, 89, 283.
lodž to lodge, 214.
loe law, 63, 315.
loed lord, 283.
loft loft, 100.
loin lane, 69, 109, 254.
loin loin, 216.
loitš loach, 219.
loiz to lose, 109, 310, 382.
lok lock, 100, 312.

lops small pieces of wool which have been detached from the fleece, 100, 338.
lon (len) long, 59.
lop flea, 100, 278.
loped clotted, covered with dirt, 100, 243.
lopste(r) lobster, 100, 278.
lost lost, 100.
lot lot, 100.
lotments allotments, 246.
lou low, 124, 315.
loup to leap, jump, 184, 317.
lous loose, 184.
lued load, 122.
luef loaf, 122, 317.
luen loan, 122.
luensm lonely, 122, 247.
lueþ loath, 122.
lueð to loathe, 122.
lug to pull the hair of the head, 111, 315.
lun lung, 111.
luv love, 111.

m them, 350.
mad mad, 144.
madlin a bewildered or confused person, 144.
mai my, 156, 351.
maið(r) mire, 176.
maiklskoup microscope.
mail mile, 156, 337.
main mine, 156, 352.
mais mice, 175.
mait mite, 156.
mak to make, 71, 312, 383.
māk mark, 61, 312.
man (pl. men) man, 57, 336.
mane(r) manner, 194.
mānt to mount, 235.
map a mop, 194.

- mare** marrow, 57, 243, 315.
mare to match a pattern, 194, 243.
mās (pl. *mais*) mouse, 171, 310, 336.
mat mat, 289.
māt to moult, 235, 256.
māp mouth, 171.
mebi (lit. may be) perhaps, possibly, 65, 399.
mede meadow, 134, 243.
mee (verb) may, 65, 315, 393.
meed (pret. and pp.) made, 70, 312.
meeg maw, 70, 315.
melek trick, to play tricks upon a person.
meen main, 65, 315.
meen mane, 70.
mee(r) mare, 75.
meesn mason, 204.
meeste(r) master, 195.
meet mate, 70.
meil meal, flour, 87.
meit meat, 87.
meits to measure, 312.
mel mallet, 206.
mel to meddle, 206.
melt to melt, 73, 381.
men men, 73.
mend, to mend, 206.
mens neatness, tidiness, 73, 312.
ment meant, 143.
meš mash, 59, 125.
mešt smashed, broken in pieces.
met met, 148.
meze(r) measure, 206, 243, 310.
mezlz measles, 234, 338.
me (verb) may, 393.
- me** *me*, 350.
med (verb) might, 393.
mēki mirky, 120.
men man, 249.
men must, 392.
meniuə(r) manure, 238, 242.
meraine merino wool.
meri merry, 120, 245.
mēðə(r) to murder, 120, 297.
mi my, 351.
mī *me*, 155, 350.
midif midwife, 160, 251.
midin dunghill, 276, 296.
midl middle, 89, 296.
midles troublesome, tiresome, impatient, to no purpose, 154.
miel meal, repast, 131.
mién mean, 137.
mién to mean, intend, 137, 382.
mig midge, 117, 315.
miks to mix, 89, 312.
mild mild, 92, 254.
mil-deu mildew, 89.
milk milk, 77.
miln mill, 117, 269.
ministe(r) minister, 211, 244.
mins mince, 211.
mint mint, 89.
mirl to mingle, 76, 273.
mis miss, 89.
misen, **misel**, **miseln**, myself, 353.
mist mist, 89.
mistl cow-house, 263, 287.
mistšif mischief, 211.
mit to meet, 147, 289, 381.
mit (noun) might, 93, 318.
mits much, 89, 312, 343.
miul mule, 237.
miuld angry.

- miuzik** music, 237.
mizl to drizzle (of rain), 263,
 310.
mizl-tue mistletoe, 89.
moe to mow, 123, 377.
moek maggot, 63, 306, 312.
moen morning, 104.
moendē(r) to wander about
 without any definite aim
 in view.
moendž mange, 196, 328.
moendži mangy, peevish, 328.
moenin morning, 104.
moist moist, 216.
moiste(r) moisture, 216, 243,
 288.
moit mote, 109.
moiðe(r) to ponder over, be
 anxious, 297.
molt malt, 58, 254.
moni many, 58, 245, 315,
 343, 357.
mos moss, 100.
mot, moti a mark at quoits,
 214.
mop moth, 100.
moud mould, model, 220.
moud-wāp a mole, 103.
mud (verb) might, 393.
mūd crowded, crammed, 263.
muen to moan, 122.
muen to mourn, 113.
muent must not, 392.
muē(r) moor, 165.
muē(r) more, 122, 343.
muest most, 122, 343.
mūfin muffin, 112.
moid mood, 163.
muild confusion, bad temper,
 163.
muild en teu hard labour,
 continuous toil.
- muin** moon, 163, 263.
muk muck, 121, 312.
muml to mumble, 111, 263,
 288.
mun must, 111, 263, 392.
mundē Monday, 169.
muni money, 226.
muns months, 307, 310.
munj month, 169, 337.
munē(r) monger, 59.
munril mongrel, 226.
musl muscle, 310.
musl mussel, 111, 312.
must must, 392.
musted mustard, 226, 243.
mutn mutton, 226, 247.
muðe(r) mother, 169, 297.
muzl muzzle, 226.
- nā** now, 171, 399.
naif knife, 156.
nain nine, 344.
naint ninth, 309, 344.
nainti ninety, 344.
naintin nineteen, 344.
naintint nineteenth, 344.
naintit ninetieth, 344.
nais nice, 229.
nap nap, 57.
nare narrow, 57, 243.
nat gnat, 57, 315.
nate(r) to gnaw, nibble, 265.
naterin scolding, fault-find-
 ing in a small vexatious
 manner.
nati neat, tidy, dexterous (of
 old people), 265, 286.
nat-rl, **nat-re-bl** natural,
 194, 247, 288.
navi canal, 247, 265.
neb bill, beak, 73, 280.
nee nay, 84, 399.

neebe(r) neighbour, 183, 243, 318.
neeg to gnaw, 70, 315.
neegin, nerin tēn a bout which is a constant source of annoyance and complaint.
neekt naked, 70, 312.
neel nail, 65, 315.
neem name, 70.
neete(r) nature, 204, 243, 288.
nei to neigh, 139, 315.
nei nigh, near, 182, 318.
neid to knead, 87, 372.
neiv fist, 87, 283.
nek neck, 73, 312.
nek-leþ neck cloth, handkerchief, 243, 312.
nekst next, 152, 320, 343.
ner to gnaw as a pain, 59.
ner-neel corn on the foot, 59.
nest nest, 73.
net net, 73, 289.
netl nettle, 73.
nevi nephew, 73, 245.
ne no, 357.
ne(r) nor, than, 128, 401.
nēs nurse, 228.
net not, 128, 357, 399.
ni knee, 187.
nibl to nibble, 89, 257.
nid need, 150.
nidiæt idiot, 340.
nidl needle, 130, 296.
nie(r) kidney, 151, 265.
nie(r) near 179, 343, 400.
nie(r), nive(r) never, 283.
niere(r) nearer, 343.
niærist nearest, 343.
nies niece, 231.
niæt neat, tidy, 231.

nil to kneel, 382.
niml nimble, 89, 263, 282.
nip to move quickly, slip away.
nit to knit, 117, 373.
nit nit, 89, 317.
nit night, 93, 265, 318.
nitingeel nightingale, 70.
nit-mee(r) nightmare, 70.
niu new, 190.
niu knew, 190.
niuk nook, 164, 312.
nive(r) never, 145, 283, 399.
niz to sneeze, 187.
nobed only, except, 286, 399, 400.
nod nap, short sleep, 100.
noe to know, 123, 250, 377.
noep to beat, strike, 103, 278.
noep north, 104.
noeðe(r) neither, 123, 357, 401.
noilz (pl.) the short hairs taken out of wool by the combing machine, 265, 338.
noiz noise, 216.
nok to knock, 100, 312.
noreišn row, disturbance, 340.
not knot, 100.
notš notch, a run at the game of cricket, 100, 312.
nou no, 399.
nout naught, 123, 318, 357.
nozl to beat, thrash, 254.
nub to nudge, 280.
nue no, 122, 357.
nuebdi nobody, 245, 247, 280, 357.
nuebl noble, 218.
nuen none, not, 122, 357.

- nuen-keet** silly foolish person.
nuetis notice, 218.
nuez nose, 105, 310.
nuin noon, 163, 268.
num numb, 111.
nume(r) number, 226, 282.
nut nut, 111, 317.
nuvis novice, 215.
nuvl novel, 215.
- óbstakl** obstacle, 214, 243.
od odd, 100.
od to hold, 64, 300, 381.
od, rot it a passionate rebuke or remonstrance.
oef half, 283.
oek hawk, 63, 283.
oeked awkward, 243, 251.
oekedli awkwardly, 399.
oel all, 62, 357.
oel hall, 62.
oemend almond, 198, 255.
óeminak almanac, 198, 243, 255.
oén horn, 104.
oén own, 124, 315.
oepel halfpennyworth, 62, 243, 247, 251, 272.
oepni halfpenny, 62, 245, 283.
oes horse, 104, 261, 310.
oeðe(r) either, 123, 243, 357, 401.
oeðe(r) order, 223, 258, 297.
ofi offal, 100.
oid disreputable.
oft oft, often, 100, 399.
og the first year's wool of a sheep, 100, 315.
oil hole, 109, 317.
oil oil, 216.
- ointment** ointment, 216.
oiste(r) oyster, 216.
oke-daik small stream of iron-water, 214.
oks (pl. *oksn*) ox, 100, 320, 334.
ole hollow, 100, 243, 318.
oles always, 58, 243, 251, 399.
olin the holly-tree, twig of the holly-tree, 100, 245, 268.
olt halt, 58.
omes, omest almost, 58, 243, 255, 292, 399.
on on, of, 100, 249 note, 400.
one(r) honour, 214.
oni any, 146, 245, 315, 357.
onibodi anybody, 357.
oniwie(r) anywhere, 399.
ont aunt, 200.
op to hop, 100.
opm open, 100, 270.
o(r) or, 401.
ote(r) otter, 100.
otšed orchard, 100, 243.
ou to owe, 124, 315.
oud to hold, 64.
oud old, 64, 300.
oue-kesn overcast, gloomy (of the sky), 287.
oue(r), ove(r) over, 283, 400.
oue(r)-welt to upset, 73.
out ought, 124, 318, 394.
out holt, 103, 289.
ovl hovel, 100.
- pāe(r)** power, 236.
pai pie, 229.
paik pike, 156.
paik to pick, choose, select, 229, 322.
pail pile, 156.

pain to pine, 156.
 paint *pint*, 229.
paip pipe, 156.
pak pack, bundle, 57, 312.
pāk a kind of blain, 278.
pāk park, 61.
pan pan, 57.
pantri pantry, 194.
pāsn parson, 207.
paste(r) pasture, 195, 228,
 243.
pasti pasty, 204.
paþ path, 57, 306.
pāðe(r) powder, 235, 297.
pee pay, 204.
peðn pardon, 203.
peðž page, 204.
peel pail, 65, 315.
peel pale, 204.
peen pain, 204.
peen pane of glass, 204.
peent paint, 204.
pee(r) pair, 205.
pee(r) to peel, 205.
pees pace, 204.
peesl parcel, 203.
peest paste, 204.
peest(e)r (lit. *pasture*) to
 feed.
peet part, 203.
peetne(r) partner, 203.
peg-i-stik the handle of a pegi
 (an instrument used in
 washing clothes, having a
 long handle inserted at
 right angles to the plane
 of a wooden disc, in which
 are set several pegs).
pei pea, 87, 278, 311.
peil up *ən dān* to go about,
 hurry up and down.
pen pen, 73.

penēþ pennyworth, 243, 247,
 251.
peni penny, 73, 245.
peš to knock about, smash,
 dash, 59, 312.
pešn passion, 197, 327.
pēs purse, 228.
pidžn pigeon, 211, 247, 328.
piek perch, to perch, 278.
pie-kok peacock, 179.
piel to appeal, 231, 246.
pie(r) pear, 75, 208, 260.
pies peace, 231.
pig pig, 89, 315.
pigin a small water-can, 89.
pig-koit pig-sty, 109.
pik pickaxe, 211.
pikte(r) picture, 243, 288.
pil to peel, 234.
pile pillow, 117, 243.
pilinz the *peels* of potatoes,
 etc., 234.
pim-ruez primrose, 262, 278.
pinien opinion, 211, 246.
pip (pret. and pp. *pept*) to
 peep, 232, 383.
pis piece, 232.
pit pit, 117.
piti pity, 211.
pits pitch, 89, 312.
piþ pith, 89.
piu pew, 237.
piue(r) pure, 238.
pius puce colour, 237.
plant plant, 195.
plat floor, ground.
pleen plain, 204.
plees place, 204.
pleest(e)r plaster, 195, 243.
pleet plate, 204.
plenk plank, 197.
pleš to splash, 59.

- plezə(r)** pleasure, 206, 243,
310.
plied to plead, 231.
pliez to please, 231.
plit plight, 93, 318.
pliu plough, 164, 315.
plot plot, 100.
pluk pluck, to pluck, 111,
312.
plum plum, 174.
plume(r) plumber, 226.
pobz (pl.) porridge ; sops
made of bread and milk.
poe paw, 225.
poem-palm, 62, 278.
poez to kick, 225, 278.
point point, 216.
poizn poison, 216.
poks pox, 100.
popi poppy, 110, 245.
poreets potatoes, 286.
poridž porridge, 214, 338.
posnit saucepan, 214, 245.
pot pot, 214.
pot donek, see § 346 note.
poul pole, 129.
poutri poultry, 220, 278.
poutš to pouch, 220, 330.
präd proud, 171, 291.
praid pride, 175, 286.
prais price, 229.
praiz to lift with a lever, 229.
pratli gently, softly, 57, 245.
pree (but **pre ðe**) to pray,
204.
preet to prate, babble, 70,
204, 278.
preez to praise, 204.
preits to preach, 234, 330.
prentis apprentice, 206, 246.
prenk prank, trick, 59.
prik to prick, 89, 312.
prikl prickle, 89.
prist priest, 187.
prod to prick, goad, 100.
profit profit, 214.
prog to collect wood for the
bonfire on the fifth of
November, 278, 315.
pruv to prove, 163.
puek pork, 322.
puek sack, 105.
pueli poorly, ill, 222.
pueni pony, 105, 218.
pue(r) poor, 222.
puest post, 105, 218.
puešn portion, 223.
puete(r) porter, 223.
puezi nosegay, 218.
pulpit pulpit, 227, 245.
pül to pull, 112.
puli pulley, 227.
pulit pullet, 227.
pulp pulp, 226.
pühlis poultice, 220, 245.
pund a pound, 111, 300, 337.
puš to push, 227.
put to put, 227, 278, 381.
rafte(r) rafter, 57.
raid to ride, 156, 361.
raip ripe, 156.
rais rice, 229.
raiet riot, 229.
rait to write, 156, 250, 361.
raiv to tear, 156, 258, 361,
364.
raiz to rise, 156, 310, 361.
ram ram, 57.
ram to thrust, press, 258.
rām room, 171, 263.
rami having a strong taste
or smell, 57.
raml to ramble, 57, 282.

- rānd *round*, 235.
 ransak *to ransack*, 71.
 rasl *to wrestle*, 144, 286, 310.
 rāst *rust*, 171.
 ratn *rat*, 194, 247, 269, 286.
 rebit *rivet*, 212, 245, 283.
 red (pret. and pp.) *read*, 134.
 red red., 186.
 redi *ready*, 296.
 rediš *radish*, 200, 245, 327.
 redžéste(r) *to register*, 212,
 242.
 reedž *rage*, 204.
 reek *rake*, 70, 312.
 reek át *to ramble about*.
 reel *rail*, 315.
 reen *rain*, 84, 315.
 reen-bou *rain-bow*, 102.
 rees *race*, 129.
 reet *rate*, 204.
 reeðe(r) *rather*, 70, 306.
 reg *rag*, 59, 315.
 reg-le(r) *regular*, 247.
 reik *to reach*, 138, 312, 383.
 reit *right*, 86, 258, 318.
 reck *to reckon*, 73, 247.
 rents *to rinse*, 212.
 ren (pret.) *rang*, 59, 367.
 ren *wrong*, 59, 250.
 renk *rank*, 59, 197, 322.
 renl *to pull the hair of the
head*, 59.
 rest, rest, remnant, 73.
 reš *rash*, 59, 312.
 retš *wretch*, 73.
 rib *rib*, 89.
 rid *rid*, 77.
 rid *to read*, 130, 381.
 rid *reed*, 187.
 ridl *riddle*, 136, 311.
 ridl *sieve*, 89, 257.
 ridn *ridden*, 89, 296.
- riél *real*, 231.
 rięp *to reap*, 82.
 rie(r) *to rear*, 137.
 rięp *wreath*, 137.
 riezn *reason*, 231.
 rifíuz *to refuse*, 237.
 rift *to belch, eructate*, 89, 283.
 rig *back*, 117, 315.
 rigin *ridge of a house*, 117,
 315.
 rik *reek, smoke*, 150 note, 312.
 rikriut *to recruit*, 239.
 rikuve(r) *to recover*, 226.
 ril *reel*, 187.
 rim *rim*, 89.
 rind *rind*, 89.
 rin *to ring*, 89, 367, 368.
 rin *to wring*, 89, 367.
 rin *ring*, 317.
 rinkl *wrinkle*, 89.
 risiet *receipt, recipe*, 231.
 risiev *to receive*, 231.
 rist *wrist*, 89.
 rit *wright*, 118, 318.
 ritn *written*, 89.
 riu *to rue*, 190, 250, 382.
 ríubub *rhubarb*, 239, 243.
 riuin *ruin*, 239.
 riuk *rook*, 164, 317.
 riume(r) *rumour*, 239.
 rive(r) *river*, 211.
 rízd *rancid (of bacon)*, 258,
 310.
 rizn *risen*, 89, 310.
 Robisn *Robinson*, 267.
 roę *raw*, 180.
 roęt *to bray*, 184.
 roid *clearing (of a wood)*,
 109, 300.
 rok *rock*, 100, 214.
 rost *to roast*, 217.
 rot *to rot*, 100.

roul *to roll*, 220.
 rout *wrought*, 101, 318.
 rubiš *rubbish*, 226.
 rudi *ruddy*, 111, 245, 315.
 rueb *robe*, 218.
 rued *road*, 122.
 rueg *rogue*, 218.
 ruep *rope*, 122.
 rœ(r) *to roar*, 122.
 ruez *rose*, 105, 310.
 ruf *rough*, 174, 319.
 ruid *rood*, 163.
 ruif *roof*, 163, 283.
 ruit *root*, 163.
 run *to run*, 367, 368.
 runin *running*, 245, 276.
 run *wrong*, 111.
 rust *rest, repose*, 310.
 ruš *rush*, 97.

 s *shall*, 256, 312, 391.
 s us, 350.
 sā *a drain, sough*, 310, 315.
 sā *sow*, 114, 315.
 sad *sad*, 57.
 sadl *saddle*, 71, 296.
 sädžn *sergeant*, 207, 292.
 sāe(r) *sour*, 172.
 said *side*, 156.
 saieti *society*, 246.
 sail *to strain through a sieve*,
 156, 315.
 sailm *asylum*, 229, 246.
 sain *sign*, 229.
 saip *to ooze or drain out
slowly*, 156.
 saič *scythe*, 156, 306, 315.
 saizez *assizes*, 229, 246.
 sāk *to suck*, 171, 310, 312.
 sakles *simple, silly*, 57, 243.
 sal *shall*, 57, 312, 391.
 sale *sallow*, 57, 243.

saleri *celery*, 210.
 salit *salad*, 194, 245.
 sāmen *sermon*, 207.
 sam up *to pick up, gather to-
gether*, 57, 263, 310.
 sand *sand*, 57.
 sānd *sound, noise*, 235.
 sant *saint*, 204, 249.
 sānt *shall not*, 256, 391.
 sap *sap*, 57.
 sare (sāv) *to serve*, 207, 243,
 258.
 sat *sat*, 57.
 satl *to settle*, 57, 257.
 sāp *south*, 171.
 sāvis *service*, 207.
 sāvnt *servant*, 207, 247, 259.
 sed *said*, 134, 315.
 see *to say*, 84, 315, 382.
 seef *safe*, 204.
 seeg *a saw*, 70, 315.
 seek *sake*, 70, 312.
 seekrid *sacred*, 204.
 seel *sail*, 84, 315.
 seel *sale*, 70.
 seem *lard*, 204, 310.
 seem *same*, 70.
 seent (sant) *saint*, 204.
 seev *to save*, 204.
 seg *to distend*, 59, 315.
 seg *sedge*, 73, 315.
 sek *sack*, 73, 312.
 seki *second*, 346.
 seknd *second*, 344.
 sel (sen) *self*, 73, 283.
 sel *to sell*, 73, 382.
 seldn *seldom*, 73, 247, 269.
 self *self*, 353.
 sen (sel) *self*, 73, 283.
 send *to send*, 73, 381.
 sens *sense*, 206.
 sent *sent*, 73.

senz *sends*, 302
 sen (sən) *song*, 59.
 sen (pret.) *sang*, 59, 367.
 senk (pret.) *sank*, 59, 367.
 ses *assessment, to assess, tax*,
 206, 246.
 seš *sash*, 197.
 set to set, 73, 310, 381.
 setede *Saturday*, 134.
 seu to sew, 190, 250, 382.
 sevm *seven*, 73, 270, 344.
 sevnt *seventh*, 344.
 sevnti *seventy*, 344.
 sevntin *seventeen*, 344.
 sevntint *seventeenth*, 344.
 sevntit *seventieth*, 344.
 sez *sayest, says*, 134.
 se so, 399.
 sed *should*, 256, 312, 391.
 seliut *to salute*, 239, 242.
 se ðe (lit. see thou) *look!* 192.
 si to see, 187, 374.
 si to sigh, 158, 318.
 si to stretch, 310.
 sid *seed*, 130.
 sie sea, 137.
 siékrit *secret*, 231.
 siem *seam*, 179.
 siene *senna*, 206, 243.
 sies to cease, 231.
 siet *seat*, 137.
 siez to seize, 382.
 siezn *season*, 231.
 sift to sift, 89, 283.
 sik to seek, 147, 383.
 sikl *sickle*, 89, 312.
 siks *six*, 77, 320, 344.
 siks-peneþ *sixpenny worth*,
 251.
 sikst *sixth*, 77, 289, 309, 344.
 siksti *sixty*, 344.
 sikstin *sixteen*, 150, 344.

sikstint *sixteenth*, 344.
 siksttit *sixtieth*, 344.
 sil *sill*, 117.
 sili *silly*, 136, 245.
 silk *silk*, 89.
 silve(r) *silver*, 77.
 sim to seem, 147.
 simetri *cemetery*, 209, 243.
 simin-dlas *a looking-glass, mirror*.
 simpl *simple*, 348.
 sin since, 89, 117, 310, 399,
 400.
 sin seen, 150.
 sind to rinse, *wash out*, 266,
 300, 310.
 sind(e)r) *cinder*, 89.
 sinž to singe, 76, 277, 315.
 sin to sing, 89, 367.
 sink to sink, 89, 367.
 sinl *single*, 211, 247, 273.
 siste(r) *sister*, 77.
 sit to sit, 89, 373.
 sit sight, 93, 318.
 sitš such, 77, 250, 256, 312,
 357.
 sið to seethe, 187.
 siðez *scissors*, 211, 243, 310.
 siu *sowed*, 190.
 siu to sue, 239.
 siueli *surely*, 240, 242, 399.
 siue(r) *sure*, 240, 310.
 siuge(r) *sugar*, 227, 310.
 siuit *suet*, 239.
 siut *suit*, 237.
 siv *sieve*, 89, 283.
 skab *scab*, 57, 312.
 skæ(r) to scour.
 skafl *scaffold*, 194, 301, 322.
 skaflin *scaffolding*, 194, 301,
 322.
 skaftin *shafting*, 57, 245, 312.

- skai** *sky*, 175, 312.
skeelēt *scarlet*, 203, 322.
skeelz *scales*, 70, 204, 312.
skelp *to beat, flog*, 73, 312.
skep *a large wicker basket for holding spinning bobbins*, 73, 312.
skēf *scurf*, 113, 312.
skift *to shift, remove*, 89, 312.
skil *skill*, 89, 312.
skin *skin*, 89, 312.
skoud *to scald*, 199, 322.
skoup *scoop*, 168, 312.
skraml *scramble*, 57, 312.
skrat *to scratch*, 57, 312, 381.
skripte(r) *scripture*, 211.
skreep *to scrape*, 70, 312.
skriem *to scream*, 312.
skrik *to shriek*, 158, 312.
skue(r) *score*, 337.
skuft *the nape of the neck*, 111, 312.
skuil *school*, 163, 312.
skul *skull (of the head)*, 111, 312.
skute(r) *to spill*, 111, 243, 312.
sl *shall*, 312, 391.
slafte(r) *to slaughter*, 57, 319.
slaid *to slide*, 156, 361.
slaim *slime*, 156.
slaipl *to take away the skin or outside covering*, 156.
slak *slack*, 57.
slām *slumber*, 171.
slāt *to bedabble*, 289.
slate(r) *to spill*, 310.
slave(r) *slaver*, 57.
slee *to slay*, 65, 375.
sleen *slain*, 65, 315.
slek *small coal*, 73, 312.
- slek** *to extinguish a fire, etc., with water*, 73, 312.
slēn *(pret.) slung*, 59.
slēnk *(pret.) slunk*, 59, 367.
slept *slept*, 134.
sli *sly*, 147, 315.
slidn *(pp.) slid*, 89, 247.
slip *to sling*, 76, 367, 368.
slink *to slink*, 89, 367.
slink *a sneak*.
slip *to slip*, 89.
slip *to sleep*, 130, 383.
slipi *slippery*, 89, 245.
slit *to slit*, 373.
slitn *(pp.) slit*, 89.
sliu *slew*, 164, 315.
sliv *sleeve*, 150.
sloe *slow*, 123, 250.
slop *the leg of a pair of trousers*, 100.
slot *bolt of a door*, 100.
sluf *slough*, 169, 315.
slukn *slunk*, 274, 368.
slumēk *a dirty, untidy person*, 312.
slume(r) *slumber*, 243, 282.
slun *slung*, 111.
smait *to smite*, 156.
smāt *smart*, 74.
smel *to smell*, 73, 382.
smelt *to smelt*, 73.
smeš *smash*, 59.
smie(r) *to smear*, 75.
smitl *to infect*, 89, 247.
smitn *smitten*, 89.
smip *smith*, 89, 306.
smiði *smithy*, 89, 306.
smivi *smithy*, 306.
smoel *small*, 62.
smok *smook*, 100.
smue(r) *to smother, suffocate*, 104, 260.

- smuið** smooth, 163, 306, 310.
smūk to smoke, 106.
snaip snipe, 156.
sneek snake, 70, 312.
sneel snail, 65, 315.
snee(r) snare, 70.
snek the latch of a door, 73, 312.
snēt to sneeze, giggle, 113.
sniek to sneak, 162.
snift to sniff, scent, 117.
snig to take hastily.
snik to cut.
snikit a small passage, 245, 310, 312.
sniu it snowed, 190.
sniz to sneeze, 187.
snod smooth, even, 100, 306.
snodn to make smooth, 100, 306.
snoe snow, to snow, 123, 250, 377.
snot snot, 100.
sod sod, 100.
sodnd saturated, wet through, 100.
soe (pret.) saw, 63, 318.
soe to sow, 123, 377.
soes sauce, 225.
soev salve, 62.
soft soft, 169.
soil soil, ground, 109, 216.
soil sole, 109.
sok sock, 100.
solt salt, 58.
sor (sen) song, 59.
sore sorrow, 100, 243, 258, 315.
sori sorry, 125, 245.
soðe(r) solder, 214, 297.
soudže(r) soldier, 220, 328.
soul soul, 123.
- sout** sought, 167, 318.
spaið(r) spire, 157.
spak (pret.) spoke, 57.
spāk spark, 61.
span (pret.) span, 57.
span to span, 57.
spare sparrow, 57, 243, 250.
spat (pret.) spat, 144.
spatl spittle, 125.
speed spade, 70, 278.
speen to wean, 70, 268, 278.
spee(r) to spare, 70.
speik to speak, 87, 310, 312, 372.
speits speech, 132, 312.
spek speck, 73, 312.
spektéklz spectacles, 206, 242.
spel to spell, 382.
spend to spend, 73, 381.
spenk to beat, hit, 59, 312.
spē(r) spur, 104.
sperinz banns of marriage, 120, 245, 338.
spexit spirit, 213, 245.
spie(r) spear, 75.
spil to spill, 89, 382.
spin to spin, 89, 367.
spinl spindle, 89, 247, 266, 298.
spit to spit, 89, 373.
spitek spigot, 89, 243, 310.
spiu to spew, 159, 250.
split to split, 373.
spoil to spoil, 216, 382.
spoken spoken, 100, 247, 271.
spot spot, 100.
sprāt to sprout, 171.
spreid to spread, 139, 372.
spreng (pret.) sprang, 59.
spring to spring, 89, 367.
prung (pp.) sprung, 111.

- spuin** spoon, 163.
spun spun, 111.
st should, 256, 305, 312, 391.
stāe(r) star, 74.
staf staff, 57.
stak (pret.) stuck, 57.
stāk very, quite, 312.
stāk mad very angry, 61.
stākn to grow stiff, stiffen, 61, 271.
stamp to stamp, 57.
stand to stand, 57, 375.
stapl staple, 71, 196.
stāt stout, 235.
stati statue, 245.
stāv to starve, 74, 283.
stedi steady, 310.
steebl stable, 204.
steek stake, 70, 84, 312.
steel (pret.) stole, 70.
stee(r) to stare, 70.
steevz staves, 70.
steez stairs, 141.
stege(r) to stagger, 59.
steil to steal, 87, 369.
steil the handle of a pot or jug, 87.
steim to bespeak, 87, 283, 310.
stem stem, 73.
ster (pret.) stung, 59.
sternk (pret.) stunk, 59.
step step, 73.
step-faðe(r) step-father, 192.
stepsez steps, 338.
stē(r) to stir, 120.
sterek heifer, 91, 248.
sterep stirrup, 162, 243, 315.
sti sty, ladder, 94, 158, 315.
sti sty, 125.
sti stile, 315.
stied e instead of, 400.
stiem steam, 179.
stiep steep, 179.
stie(r) to steer, 151.
stif stiff, 160.
stik stick, 89.
stik to stick, 89, 373.
stil still, 89.
stil steel, 150.
stil stile, 94, 315.
stint to stint, 117.
stin to sting, 89, 367.
stink to stink, 89, 367.
stipl steeple, 150.
stits to stitch, 89, 312.
stiupid stupid, 237.
stoek stalk, stem, 62.
stoel stall, 62.
stoeleisn satiation.
stoem storm, 104.
stok stock, 100.
stop to stop, 100.
stou to stow, 166.
stoun stolen, 103.
straide to stride, 156, 361.
straik to strike, 156, 361, 363.
straiv to strive, 229, 361, 364.
streendž strange, 204.
streit straight, 86, 318.
strenþ strength, 73, 275.
stren (stron) strong, 59.
stretš to stretch, 73, 312.
streu to strew, 85, 250, 382.
strié straw, 179, 310.
striek streak, stripe, 98.
striem stream, 179.
strikn stricken, 89.
strip string, 76.
strip to string, 367.
strip to strip, 150 note.
strit street, 130.

struek to stroke, 122.
struek half a bushel, 122.
stubi short and stiff, 111.
stUBL stubble, 121.
stuEN stone, 122.
stuEN stone (14 pounds), 337.
stuENi, see § 346 note.
stuERI story, 224.
stuev stove, 105, 283.
stuf stuff, 226.
stuid stood, 163.
stuil stool, 163.
stukr (pp.) stunk, 368.
stump stump, 111.
stun to stun, 111.
stur (pp.) stung, 111.
stüp a post, 106, 256.
stut to stutter, stammer,
111.
sud should, 103, 256, 312,
391.
sudn sudden, 226.
sue so, 122, 399.
sued (*swēd*) sword, 74, 250.
suek to soak, 105, 312.
suep a little tea or beer, 105.
suep soap, 122.
sue(r) sore, 122.
sufe(r) to suffer, 226.
suf-oil manhole of a drain,
315.
suin soon, 163, 399.
suit soot, 163, 289.
sukr (pp.) sunk, 111, 247,
368.
sūl shovel, 283.
sum some, 111, 357.
sum-ā somehow.
sumdi somebody, 247, 281,
357.
sumen to summon, 226.
sume(r) summer, 111.

sumet something, anything,
111, 243, 251, 257.
sump a puddle or dirty pool
of water, 111, 250.
sumwie(r) somewhere, 399.
sun son, 111.
sun sun, 111.
sundə Sunday, 111, 243.
sun sung, 111.
sup to drink, sup, 174.
supe(r) supper, 226.
swaim to climb up a tree or
pole, 156.
swaip to sweep off, remove
hastily, 156.
swām swarm, 61.
swāp the skin of bacon, 61,
306, 310.
swāpi swarthy, 61.
sweep the handle of a
machine, 70, 250, 310.
swel to swell, 73, 382.
swelt to faint, be overpowered
by heat, 73.
swen (pret.) swung, 59.
swenki small beer, 59.
swets a small sample of
cloth, cotton, etc., 60, 312.
swēd (*sued*) sword, 74.
swiel to gutter (of a candle),
131, 254.
swie(r) to swear, 75, 369,
371.
swiet to sweat, 137, 250, 381.
swift swift, 89.
swil to rinse, wash out, 89.
swileke(r) a blow.
swilinz thin liquid food for
pigs, 89, 245.
swim to swim, 89, 367.
swin to swing, 89, 367.
swip to sweep, 129, 383.

- swit sweet, 147.
 swoen sworn, 104.
 swole swallow, 58, 243, 250.
 swole to swallow, 80, 243,
 315.
 swom swam, 58.
 swon swan, 58.
 swop to exchange, barter, 58.
 swum (pp.) swum, 111.
 swun (pp.) swung, 111.

 šabi shabby, 245.
 šadə shadow, 57, 243.
 šāe(r) shower, 172.
 šaft shaft, 57.
 šain to shine, 156, 361, 363.
 šait cacare, 156, 312, 361.
 šaiv slice, 156, 312.
 šak to shake, 71, 312, 376.
 šakl shackle, 71, 312.
 šale shallow, 57, 243.
 šap shape, 57, 312, 383.
 šap sharp, 61.
 šeg shag, 59, 315.
 šeed shade, 70, 312.
 šeem shame, 70, 312.
 šee(r) share, 70, 312.
 šeov to shave, 70, 283, 382.
 šel shell, 73, 312.
 šelf shelf, 73, 312.
 šenk shank, 59.
 šeped shepherd, 134, 243.
 šepstə(r) starling, 134.
 šeu to show, 180, 382.
 še she, 350.
 šet shirt, 120.
 šief sheaf, 179.
 šie(r) to shear, 75, 312, 369.
 šiep sheath, 137.
 šift chemise, 89.
 šil to shell peas, etc., 77, 312.
 šild shield, 78.

 šilin shilling, 89, 245, 337.
 šimi chemise, 209, 245, 311.
 šin shin, 89, 312.
 šip ship, 89, 312.
 šip sheep, 130, 337.
 šit sheet, 150.
 šiuk shook, 164, 312.
 šod shod, 169.
 šoel shawl.
 šoen shorn, 104.
 šoet short, 104.
 šop shop, 100, 312.
 šot shot, 100, 312.
 šotn (pp.) shot, 100.
 šrād shroud, 171.
 šrenk shrunk, 312.
 šrenk (pret.) shrunk, 59.
 šrimp shrimp, 89, 312.
 šrink to shrink, 89, 312, 367.
 šruk̄ (pp.) shrunk, 111, 274,
 368.
 šū she, 191, 310, 350.
 šū (pl. šuin) shoe, 164, 334.
 šū to shoe, 382.
 šuin shoes, 163.
 šuit to shoot, 191, 381.
 šul shovel, 106.
 šuldə(r) (šuðə(r)) shoulder,
 112.
 šun to shun, 111.
 šut to shut, 121, 312, 381.
 šute(r) to fall.
 šutl shuttle, 121.
 šuðə(r) to shudder, 111, 243,
 297, 312.
 šuðe(r) (šuldə(r)) shoulder,
 112.
 šuv to shove, 174, 283, 312.
 swie(r) to swear, 75.

 t the, 306, 341.
 t it, 350.

- tă *thou*, 350.
 tăd *towards*.
 tădz *towards*, 61, 243, 251.
 tăe(r) *tar*, 75.
 tăe(r) *tower*, 236.
 taid *feast time*, 156, 285.
 taidin *a present from the feast*, 156.
 taik *a low fellow*, 156.
 tă-il (*also tail*) *towel*, 235.
 taim *time*, 156.
 tairen *tyrant*, 293.
 tais *to entice*, 229, 246.
 tait *soon*, 156.
 tak *to take*, 71, 312, 375.
 tale *tallow*, 57, 243, 315.
 tali *to agree, be right*, 194, 245.
 tan *to tan*, 57.
 tān *town*, 171.
 tap *tap*, 57.
 tarie(r) *terrier dog*, 208, 243.
 tate(r) *tatter*, 57.
 teebl *table*, 204.
 teel *tail*, 65, 315.
 teel *tale*, 70, 254.
 teele(r), teelje(r) *tailor*, 204.
 teem *tame*, 70, 285.
 teen *taken*, 70, 312.
 teest *taste*, 204.
 teestril *rascal, good-for-nothing*.
 teits *to teach*, 138, 312, 383.
 tel *to tell*, 73, 382.
 tem *poured out*, 148.
 tem-ful *brimful*, 148.
 temz *a coarse hair sieve*, 73, 285, 310.
 ten *ten*, 192, 344.
 tent *tenth*, 309, 344.
 ten *a sting, to sting*, 59.
 tenz *tongs*, 59, 273, 338.
- teu *to work zealously*, 180, 285.
 te, tēv *to*, 283, 400.
 te *thou*, 306, 350.
 tēd *turd*, 120.
 te-dee *to-day*, 399.
 tēf *turf*, 113, 283.
 tē-geðe(r) *together*, 60, 297.
 tē-moen *to-morrow*, 104, 242, 399.
 tē-moen-tnit *to-morrow (the) night*, 399.
 tēn *bout, turn, to turn*, 113, 228.
 tēnep *turnip*, 228, 243.
 tē-nit *to-night*, 399.
 tī *to tie*, 150.
 tie *tea*, 231.
 tiem *team*, 179.
 tiez *to tease*, 137.
 tift *condition, state, order*, 211.
 tik *tick*, 89, 312.
 til *to till*, 89.
 til *tile*, 94, 315.
 tim *to pour out*, 147, 381.
 tin *tin*, 89.
 tit (titi) *breastmilk*, 89.
 tit tight, 93, 318.
 tip *teeth*, 147.
 tiu *too, also*, 164, 399.
 tiuk *took*, 164, 312.
 tiuzde *Tuesday*, 159.
 tlād *cloud*, 171, 312.
 tlāk *clerk*, 207, 323.
 tlam *to famish*, 57, 312.
 tlap *clap*, 57.
 tlap *to place, put down*.
 tlät *clout*, 171, 312.
 tlate(r) *to clatter*, 57.
 tlee *clay*, 315.
 tleem *to claim*, 204, 323.

- tleg** to stick to, as thick mud to the boots, *clog*, 59, 312.
tlegi sticky, dirty (of roads), stopped up with dirt, 59.
tlen (pret.) *clung*, 59.
tlenk to beat, *flog*, 59, 312.
tlets brood of chickens, 73, 312.
tlien clean, 137, 312.
tlie(r) clear, 233, 312.
tliet coltsfoot, 312.
tlik to seize, *snatch*, catch hold of, 117, 312.
tlim to climb, 89, 281, 312.
tlin to cling, 89, 312, 367.
tlip to clip, 89, 117, 312.
tliu a ball of string or wored, 96, 190, 312.
tliv to cleave, 187, 312, 365, 366.
tloë claw, 63, 250, 312.
tloek to scratch with the fingers or claws, 312.
tlog a shoe with wooden soles, 100.
tlois close, narrow, 219.
tlois a field, 109.
tloiz to close, 219.
tlok the common black beetle, 100.
tlok to cluck, 100, 312.
tlomp to tread heavily, 312.
tlot clot, 100.
tlomv cloven, 100.
tluek cloak, 218, 312.
tlueþ cloth, 122, 312.
tlueð to clothe, 122, 382.
tlueve(r) clover, 122, 312.
tluez clothes, 122, 307, 310.
tlur (pp.) *clung*, 111.
tluste(r) cluster, 111, 286.
- tluðe(r)** to get closely together, 297.
toe a marble of any kind, 285.
toek to talk, 62, 312.
toen torn, 104.
toez marbles, 346.
tof tough, 169, 319.
toidi very small, 109, 285.
toist to toast, 219, 289.
top top, 100.
topin the front part of the hair of the head, 100, 245.
topl to fall over, 100.
tot a small beer glass, 100.
toul toll, 103.
tout taught, 140, 318.
trai to try, 229.
traif trifle, 229.
trä-il trowel, 235.
tråns to beat, *flog*, 235.
trap trap, 57.
träst to trust, 171, 310.
treel to drag, 204.
treeen train, 204.
treid to tread, 87, 372.
treml to tremble, 206, 263, 282.
trešin at en in walking out and in till weary, or tired out.
treze(r) treasure, 206, 243, 310.
tri tree, 187.
tribl treble, threefold, 209, 348.
trim to trim, 117.
triët treat, to treat, 231, 381.
triëtl treacle, 231, 323.
triu true, 190, 250.
triup truth, 190.
trodn trodden, 100.

- trof** *trough*, 100, 315.
trolēp *a dirty, untidy person*, 285.
trons *trance* 200.
trubl *trouble*, 226.
trunl *trundle*, 121.
trunk *trunk*, 226.
trúzez *trousers*, 235, 338.
tšaid *to chide*, 312.
tšap *chap*, 186, 312.
tšapil, tšapl *chapel*, 194, 330.
tšavl *to nibble at, gnaw, chew*, 57, 312.
tšeedž *charge*, 203, 330.
tšeef *to chafe*, 204.
tšeeme(r) *chamber*, 204, 263, 282, 330.
tšeendž *change*, 204, 328.
tše(r) chair, 205.
tſelte(r) *to clot, coagulate (of blood)*, 254.
tšeu *to chew*, 190, 312, 382.
tšerep *to chirp*, 91, 248, 312.
tšeri *cherry*, 207, 311, 330.
tšēts *church*, 90, 312.
tšiene *chinaware*, 229.
tšiep *cheap*, 179, 312.
tšiet *to cheat*, 231, 381.
tšik *cheek*, 181, 312.
tšikin *chicken*, 89, 312.
tſilde(r) *children*, 89, 92, 312, 335.
tšimli *chimney*, 211, 330.
tšin *chin*, 89, 312.
tšiuz *to choose*, 187, 312, 365, 366.
tšiuz-wot *whatever*, 357.
tšiz *cheese*, 130, 312.
tšoek *chalk*, 62, 312.
tšois *choice*, 216, 330.
tšons *chance*, 200, 330.
tšont *chant*, 200, 330.
- tšoul** see § 312.
tšozn *chosen*, 100, 247.
tšuek *to choke*, 105, 312.
tšuf *proud, haughty*, 111, 312.
tšuk *to throw, pitch*, 226.
tū *two*, 129, 250, 344.
tub *tub*, 111.
tue *toe*, 122.
tued *toad*, 122.
tuekn *token*, 122, 247.
tuen (*lit. the one*) *one of two*, 122, 345.
tug *to tug, plod*, 111, 315.
tug en teu (*words of nearly the same signification, coupled for the sake of emphasis*) *to work hard and strive*.
tuil *tool*, 163.
tuiþ (*pl. tīþ*) *tooth*, 163, 336.
tul *to*, 97, 285, 400.
tuml *to tumble*, 111, 263, 282.
tun *tun*, 111, 226.
tun *tongue*, 111.
tup *a ram*, 111.
tupms *twopence*, 349.
tusk *tusk*, 111.
tutš *to touch*, 226.
tüpri (*lit. two or three*) *few*, 192, 349.
tuðe(r) *the other*, 169.
twain *twine*, 156.
twais *twice*, 156, 250, 348.
twelft *twelfth*, 73, 289, 309, 344.
twelv *twelve*, 73, 283, 344.
twenti *twenty*, 73, 344.
twentit *twentieth*, 344.
twig *twig*, 89, 315.
twil *quill, pen*, 324.

- twilt** *quilt*, 211, 254, 324.
twilt *to beat, thrash*, 324.
twin, twin, 89.
twīn *between*, 246, 400.
twinkl *to twinkle*, 89, 312.
twist *twist*, 89.
twot *pudendum fem.*, 250.
- þak** *thatch*, 57, 306, 312.
þāzn *thousand*, 171, 247, 301,
 302, 310, 344.
þāznt *thousandth*, 344.
þēd *third*, 90, 261, 344.
þēdi *third*, 346.
þenk *to thank*, 59.
þēti *thirty*, 90, 245, 344.
þētin *thirteen*, 344.
þētint *thirteenth*, 344.
þētit *thirtieth*, 344.
þēzde *Thursday*, 172.
þi *thigh*, 187, 318.
þibl *a smooth round stick
used to stir porridge with*.
þif *thief*, 187, 283.
þik *thick, friendly, in love
with*, 89, 312.
þiml *thimble*, 177, 247,
 282.
þin *thin*, 117.
þin *thing*, 86, 273.
þink *to think*, 76, 273, 306,
 312, 383.
þisl *thistle*, 89.
þoe *to thaw*, 123, 377.
þoen *thorn*, 104.
þoil *to give ungrudgingly*,
 109, 306.
þout *thought*, 167, 318.
þraiv *to thrive*, 156, 283, 306,
 361.
þrast *(pret.) thrust*, 57.
þren *busy, throng*, 59.
- þrepm̄s** *threepence*, 192, 270,
 349.
þres *to thresh*, 73.
þreſld *threshold*, 73.
þre *through*, *from*, 400.
þri *three*, 187, 344.
þribl *threefold*, 209, 348.
þrid *thread*, 130.
þriop *to dispute, contradict*,
 179, 306.
þrietn *to threaten*, 179.
þrif *through*, 319.
þrift *thrift*, 89.
þrift *(þriu)* *through, from,
on account of*, 116.
þriu *threw*, 190.
þriu *(þrift)* *through, from, on
account of*, 116, 319.
þroe *to throw*, 123, 377.
þroit *throat*, 109.
þrosl *thrush*, 100, 287, 310.
þrotl *to press on the wind-
pipe, choke*, 100.
þrusn *(pp.) thrust*, 287.
þrust *to thrust*, 178, 367, 368.
þum *thumb*, 174.
þune(r) *thunder*, 111, 243,
 266, 298.
- ðā** *thou*, 171, 306, 350.
ðai *thy*, 155, 351.
ðain *thine*, 156, 352.
ðat *(demon. pr. and conj.)
that*, 57, 306, 354. *Cp.*
 also 399.
ðāz *thou hast*, 310, 395.
ðe *they*, 350.
ðee *they*, 84, 350.
ðee(r) *their*, 84, 351.
ðeez *theirs*, 352.
ðem *(demon. and pers. pr.)
them, those*, 306, 350, 354.

- ðen then, 108, 306.
 ðe the, 241.
 ðe thee, 350.
 ðe they, 350.
 ðe(r) their, 351.
 ðe(r) there, 399.
 ðesen, ðesel, ðeseln, ðesenz
 themselves, 353.
 ði thy, 306, 551.
 ði thee, 155, 350.
 ðie(r) there, 131, 306, 354,
 399.
 ðiez these, 98, 354.
 ðis this, 89, 310, 354.
 ðisen, ðisel, ðiseln thyself,
 353.
 ðoe although, 401.

 ue who, 122, 250, 355.
 ued hoard, 104.
 u(e)-ive(r) whoever, 357.
 uék oak, 122.
 uel whole, 122, 317.
 ueli holy, 122, 245.
 uem home, 122.
 uenli lonely, 122, 245.
 uep hope, 105.
 ue(r) oar, 122.
 ue(r) hoar, 122.
 ues(t) hoarse, 122, 310.
 uets oats, 122.
 uep oath, 122.
 uez whose, 355.
 uf displeasure, an offended
 manner, rage, 315.
 ug to carry, 111, 315.
 ugli ugly, 111.
 ugn hip, 111, 247, 271.
 uid hood, 163.
 uif hoof, 163, 283.
 uin to harass, treat badly,
 163.

 ulet owl, 174, 243.
 ulz bean-swads, 111.
 umbugz sweets.
 uml humble, 226, 247, 263,
 282.
 umpaie(r) umpire, 230.
 unded hundred, 111, 243,
 299, 344.
 unde(r) under, 111, 400.
 undet hundredth, 299, 344.
 uni honey, 111.
 unien onion, 226.
 uni-sukl honeysuckle, 174.
 unsiuə(r) uncertain, 240,
 243.
 unt to hunt, 111.
 unə(r) hunger, 111, 243, 273.
 unkł uncle, 226.
 up up, 174, 400.
 upodn upholden.
 up-reit upright.
 ut hot, 126, 317.
 uðe(r) other, 169, 357.
 uðe(r) udder, 174, 297.
 uvm oven, 107, 270.
 uz us, 174, 310, 350.
 uzbn husband, 174, 301, 302,
 310.

 -v have, 395.
 vā vow, 235.
 vaielət, violet, 230.
 vale value, 194, 243.
 vali valley, 194, 245.
 vāment vermin, 207, 294.
 vāniš varnish, 207, 327.
 vantidž advantage, 246.
 vari very, 208, 245, 250, 258,
 399.
 veən vein, 204.
 vente(r) to venture, 206, 288.
 vesl vessel, 206.

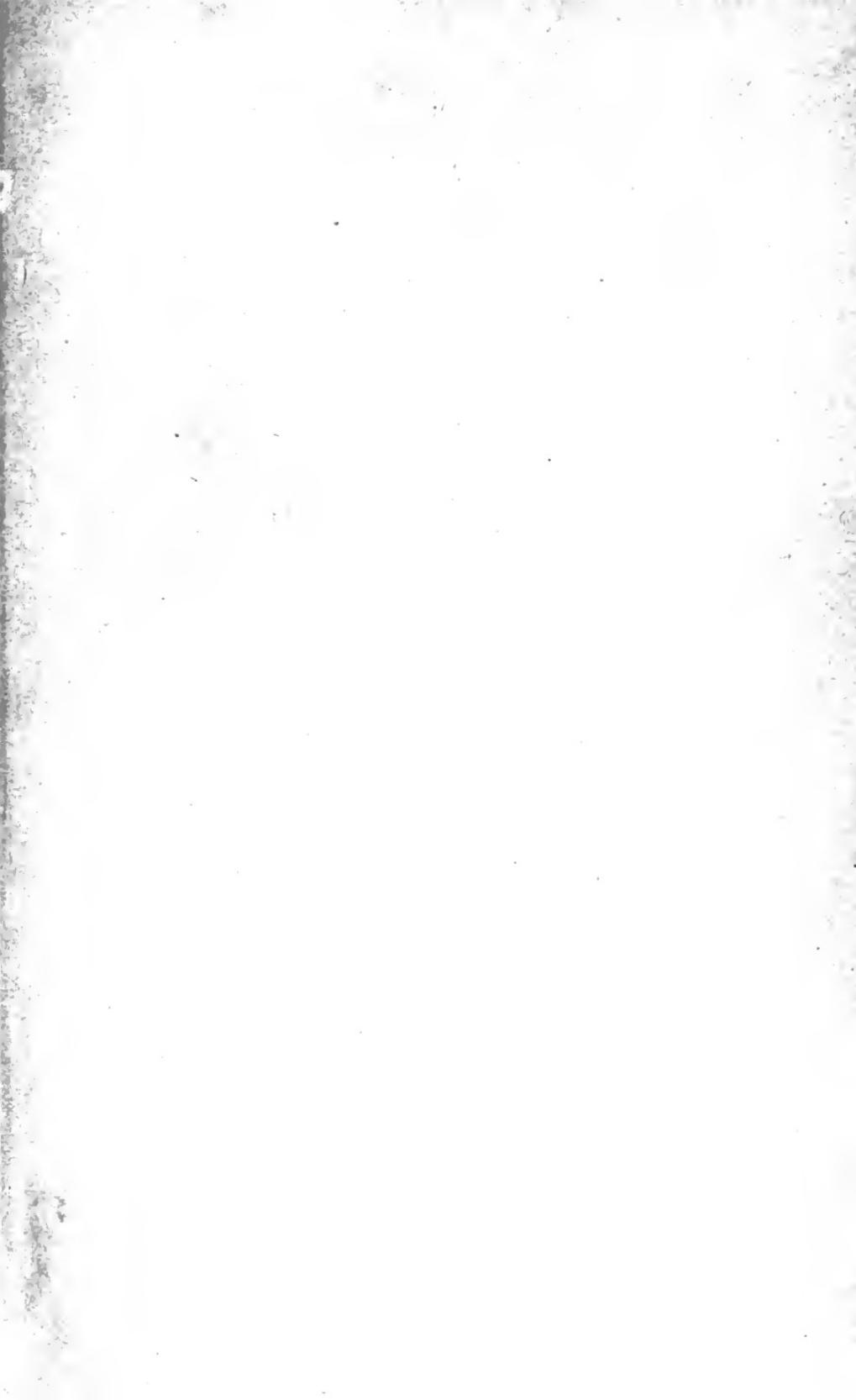
- viel** *veal*, 231, 250.
viu *view*, 237, 253.
vois *voice*, 216, 250.
voiðe(r) *large clothes' basket*, 216, 250, 297.
- wa** *why*, 249.
wād *ward*, 61,
wāe(r) *worse*, 74, 260, 343.
wāf *wharf*, 61, 317.
waid *wide*, 156.
waie(r) *wire*, 157.
waif *wife*, 156, 283.
wail *while, time*, 156.
wain *wine*, 156.
waip *to wipe*, 156, 250.
wait *white*, 156.
wait ali, see § 346 note.
waiz *wise*, 156.
wak *to beat, flog*, 250, 306.
wāk *pain, to ache*, 61, 312.
wāk (noun) *work*, 74, 250, 259, 312.
wākes *union, workhouse*, 243.
walep *to beat, flog*, 202, 250.
wām *warm*, 61.
wan (pret.) *wound*, 301.
wān *to warn*, 61.
wap (wop) *to hit, throw*.
wāp *warp*, 61.
warend *to warrant*, 202, 250, 291.
wāst *worst*, 343.
wāt *wart*, 61.
wāte *weekday*, 74, 243, 305, 313.
web *web*, 73, 280.
wed *to wed, marry*, 73, 381.
wednzde *Wednesday*, 170.
wedž *wedge*, 73.
wee *way*, 84, 315.
- weed** *to wade*, 70, 250.
weedž *wage*, 250.
week *weak*, 127.
weel *whale*, 70.
ween *to wane*, 70.
wee(r) *to spend or lay out money*, 70, 250.
weest *waste*, 149.
weeste(r) *a silly, stupid fellow*.
weet *to wait*, 204, 250.
weev *wave*, 70, 133.
weeve(r) *to waver*, 70, 250.
weft *weft*, 73, 283.
weg *to wag*, 59, 315.
wego *wagon*, 59, 247, 271.
wei *to weigh*, 87, 315.
weik *the wick of a lamp or candle*, 87, 312.
weit *weight*, 93, 318.
weiv *to weave*, 87, 283, 372.
wel (noun) *well*, 73.
wel (adv.) *well*, 399.
welp *whelp*, 73.
wen *when*, 108, 317.
went, *went*, 73.
wen *thong*, 59, 250, 273, 306.
wesp *wasp*, 60.
west *west*, 73.
weš *to wash*, 59, 312, 383.
wešes *washhouse*, 243.
wet *wet*, 134, 289, 381.
wetstn *whetstone*, 73.
weðe(r) *weather*, 73, 297.
weðe(r) *whether*, 60.
weðe(r) *the wool of a sheep which has already been shorn at least once before*, 73, 306.
we *we*, 350.
wed *would*, 256, 397.
wēd *word*, 104.

- wēk to work, 120, 312, 383.
 wēl to whirl, 90.
 wēld world, 104.
 wēm worm, 120.
 we(r) our, 351.
 we(r) was, were, 396.
 weri to worry, 120, 245, 315.
 wesēn, wesel, weseln, wesenz
 ourselves, 353.
 wēsit worsted, 305.
 wēþ worth, 74, 306.
 wi with, 89, 307, 400.
 wī we, 155, 350.
 wid weed, 187.
 wide widow, widower, 89,
 243, 250, 296.
 wient will not, 256, 397.
 wiepm weapon, 131, 247,
 270.
 wie(r) to wear, 75, 369, 371.
 wie(r) where, 131, 317.
 wieri weary, 149.
 wiet wheat, 137, 317.
 wiez to wheeze, 131.
 wik quick, alive, 89, 250,
 312.
 wilk week, 89, 337.
 wil (adv.) well, 79, 399.
 wil wheel, 187, 250.
 wil will, 89, 397.
 wild to wield, 78.
 wild wild, 92, 254.
 wile willow, 77, 243.
 wimin women, 160, 283.
 win to win, 89, 367.
 wind wind, 89.
 wind to wind, 89, 367, 368.
 windē window, 89, 243, 250.
 winte(r) winter, 89.
 win wing, 76, 250.
 wink to wink, 89.
 wip to weep, 147.
 wisl to whistle, 89, 287.
 wisnde Whitsuntide, 287.
 wisnde sunde Whitsunday,
 287.
 wispe(r) to whisper, 89.
 wiš to wish, 177, 312.
 wišin cushion, 325.
 wišt silent, quiet.
 wit wit, 89.
 wita, wite? wilt thou? 256,
 397.
 witek wicket, 286.
 witl large carving knife, 89,
 250, 306.
 witš which, 77, 256, 312,
 355.
 witš witch, 89.
 wiðat without, 400.
 wiðe(r) to hurl, throw, 250.
 wiu-in whistling (of the
 wind).
 wizdm wisdom, wise, 160,
 247.
 wizl weazel, 79.
 wizn to wither, 89, 310.
 wod would, 256, 397.
 woef (woefi) sickly to the
 smell, insipid to the taste,
 62, 250, 319.
 woeek to walk, 62, 312.
 woel wall, 62.
 wokr to waken, 58, 247, 271,
 312, 382.
 woks wax, 58.
 woks to grow, 320.
 wol until, 249, 401.
 wonde(r) to wander, 58.
 wont want, 58, 250.
 wop (wap) to hit, throw.
 wo(r) was, were, 58, 396.
 wot (wor) what, 58, 250,
 317, 355.

- wote(r) *water*, 58, 243, 250.
wotive(r) *whatever*, 357.
wotš *watch, to watch*, 58, 312.
wovm *woven*, 100, 270.
wud *wood*, 111.
wue *woe*, 122.
wuem *womb*, 66, 281.
wül *wool*, 112.
wulzi *wollen*, 111.
- wumen (pl. wimin) *woman*, 162, 283, 336.
wun *one*, 126, 344.
wun (pp.) *wound*, 111, 301.
wun (pp.) *won*, 111.
wun-ā *somehow*, 345.
wund *a wound*, 111, 300.
wunde(r) *wonder*, 111.
wuns *once*, 126, 348.
z *is*, 310.

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